

STEADMAN & CO'S
SEED CATALOGUE



T. Steadman & Co., Seedsmen

163, QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND.



We can Supply the following varieties of Potatoes, all grown from Choice Stocks, especially for our own Trade:—

ASHLEAF KIDNEYS

LAPSTONE „

FLUKE „

EARLY ROSE

EARLY YORK REGENTS

PEACH BLOW

QUEEN OF THE VALLEY

HOBART TOWNS

LATE ROSE

SUTTON'S MAGNUM BONUM

SNOWFLAKES

BREESE'S PROLIFIC

SUTTON'S FLOUR BALL

PORT FAIRY PINKEYES

SHEPHERD'S „

BLUE DERWENT

OAMARUS

BEAUTY OF HEBRON

EARLY VERMONT.



Table Potatoes, Onions, Bacon and Hams,

CANDLES, SOAP,

SALT (Coarse and Fine) ROCK SALT,

ETC. ETC. ETC.,

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES FOR CASH.

T. STEADMAN & CO.'S

GARDEN CALENDAR

DESIGNED TO FURNISH BRIEF DIRECTIONS

← FOR THE →

CULTIVATION AND MANAGEMENT

← OF THE →

Vegetable and Flower Garden, Farm and Orchard,

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS,

AND CONTAINING

SELECT LISTS of FRESH and GENUINE VEGETABLE,

FLOWER, GRASS, and CLOVER SEEDS,

BULBOUS ROOTS, NATIVE TREE SEEDS,

NATIVE FERNS and SHRUBS, FRUIT TREES,

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Chrysanthemums,

Roses, Dahlias, Stove Plants, Ferns, etc., etc.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

→ THOMAS STEADMAN & CO., →

NURSEYMEN, SEEDSMEN, & FLORISTS,

161 and 163, QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND, N.Z.,

NURSERY AND TRIAL GROUNDS, GREAT NORTH ROAD.

Auctioneers, Grain and Produce Merchants, Land, Estate, and General Commission Agents.

PRINTED BY WILSON AND HORTON, "HERALD" OFFICE, AUCKLAND.

USEFUL TABLES.

THE following tables may be useful to the farmer and gardener in showing the number of plants or trees that may be raised on an acre of ground, also the quantity of seed required for an acre, with the number of plants that can be grown from an ounce of seed, should the weather be favourable and the seed be preserved from the destruction of insects. We would, however, recommend a slight increase in the quantities to allow for these contingencies. The number of square feet contained in an acre of ground is 43,560 feet.

NUMBER OF PLANTS OR TREES TO THE ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES.

Distance apart.	No. of Plants.	Distance apart.	No. of Plants.	Distance apart.	No. of Plants.
$\frac{1}{2}$ ft. ...	174,240	3 ft. by 2 ft. ...	7,260	10 ft. ...	435
1 " ...	43,560	3 " ...	4,840	12 " ...	302
$1\frac{1}{2}$ " ...	19,360	4 " ...	2,722	15 " ...	193
2 " by 1 ft. ...	21,710	5 " ...	1,742	20 " ...	103
2 " ...	10,890	6 " ...	1,210	25 " ...	70
$2\frac{1}{2}$ " ...	6,969	8 " ...	680	30 " ...	48
3 " by 1 ft. ...	14,520	9 " ...	537		

QUANTITY OF SEED USUALLY SOWN TO THE ACRE.

Barley, broadcast ...	3 bu.	Onion Sets (small), in drills ...	10 bu.
Beans, Dwarf, in drills ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Parsnip, in drills ...	5 lbs.
Beans, Pole, in hills ...	10 qts.	Peas, in drills ...	2 bu.
Beet, in drills ...	6 lbs.	Peas, broadcast ...	3 bu.
Broom, Corn, in hills ...	10 lbs.	Potatoes (cut tubers) ...	10 bu.
Buckwheat, broadcast ...	2 bu.	Pumpkins, in hills ...	4 lbs.
Cabbage, in beds to transplant ...	1 lb.	Radish, in drills ...	8 lbs.
Carrot, in drills ...	6 to 8 lbs.	Rye, broadcast ...	2 bu.
Corn, Salad, in drills ...	6 lbs.	Sage, in drills ...	10 lbs.
Corn, Field, in hills ...	6 qts.	Salsify, in drills ...	8 lbs.
Corn, Sweet, in hills ...	8 qts.	Spinach, in drills ...	15 lbs.
Corn, Sweet or Field (for soiling), in drills ...	1 bu.	Squash (bush varieties), in hills ...	4 lbs.
Corn, Sweet or Field (for soiling), broadcast ...	2 bu.	Squash (running varieties), in hills ...	8 lbs.
Cucumber, in hills ...	2 lbs.	Turnip, in drills ...	2 lbs.
Melon, Musk, in hills ...	3 lbs.	Turnip, broadcast ...	4 lbs.
Melon, Water, in hills ...	4 lbs.	Tomato, to transplant ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Oats, broadcast ...	3 bu.	Wheat, broadcast ...	2 bu.
Onions (for bulbs), in drills ...	8 lbs.	Vetches or tares ...	2 to 3 bus.
Onion (for sets), in drills ...	30 lbs.		

QUANTITY OF GRASS SEEDS USUALLY SOWN TO THE ACRE.

White Clover, alone ...	10 lbs.	Sorgham, in drills ...	20 lbs.
Red Clover, alone ...	15 lbs.	Sorgham, broadcast ...	30 lbs.
Cowgrass ...	15 lbs.	Poa Pratensis ...	2 bu.
Lucerne Clover, in drills ...	12 lbs.	Rye Grass ...	2 bu.
Lucerne, broadcast ...	18 lbs.	Prairie Grass ...	3 bu.
Alsike Clover ...	10 lbs.	Mixed Lawn Grass ...	60 to 80 lbs.
Timothy, alone ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Mangels, in drills ...	6 to 8 lbs.

NUMBER OF PLANTS PRODUCED FROM ONE OUNCE OF SEED, AS FOLLOWS:—

Asparagus, about ...	500	Kale, about ...	2,000
Broccoli, about ...	2,000	Leek, about ...	1,000
Cabbage, about ...	2,000	Lettuce, about ...	3,000
Cauliflower, about ...	2,000	Pepper, about ...	1,000
Celery, about ...	3,000	Tomato, about ...	2,000
Egg Plant, about ...	1,000	Sage, about ...	1,000
Endive, about ...	3,000	Thyme, about ...	5,000

All Seeds Saved from Specially Selected Stocks.

POST OFFICE BOX 300.

TELEPHONE 258.

❖ TO ❖ OUR ❖ CUSTOMERS. ❖

IN submitting the present revised edition of our Catalogue, we take the opportunity of thanking our customers for their continued support, assuring them that we shall endeavour to merit their confidence and kind recommendations.

We have used the utmost caution in the selection of our season's stocks, which we import direct from the most reliable seed growers and merchants in England, Continent of Europe and America.

All our seeds are carefully tested before being placed in the hands of our customers, and under no pretence are seeds sent out without their vitality has proved satisfactory; therefore, we have every confidence in sending them out. There are so many causes which operate unfavourably in the germination of the seeds and maturity of the crop over which we have no control, that we give no warranty as to growth, productiveness, or correctness of description. As we are not growers, but importers, it will be understood this clause is inserted in accordance with the usual custom of the Seed Trade.

The large increase in our business, and the many flattering testimonials we have received from all parts of the Colony, and kind recommendations to new customers, is a proof that our endeavours to supply the best article obtainable is appreciated by them.

We are at all times at the services of our customers and friends, and will be happy to give advice or any information required on receipt of stamped envelope.

Small orders must be accompanied by a remittance, either in Stamps, Postal Notes, Post Office Orders, or Registered Letter, and on no account will we depart from this rule, as we find it utterly impossible to collect small sums after the goods have been delivered.

We use every possible care in the despatch of goods, but take no responsibility after the goods have been delivered and a receipt for the same taken in good order and condition.

Every order should have the name and address of sender, with instructions when and how to forward plainly written thereon, as we frequently receive them without either, which causes delay and disappointment.

Should any of our customers or their friends not receive a Catalogue, we shall be happy to post one FREE on receipt of letter or post card.

If you have no use for this Catalogue, kindly place it in the hands of some friend who may require Seeds.

Having large and commodious premises, we are in a position to receive Grain, Produce, Fruit, etc., for sale on commission for any of our clients, with prompt account sales.

STOREKEEPERS'

Wholesale Case of Garden Seeds.



TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

WE have introduced the system of putting up seeds in sealed packets, of a uniform price of 6d. each (retail). Each packet has the name and variety, the price and date, plainly printed thereon, thus saving all trouble to the retailer. The seeds are put up in large SHOW CASES, divided into compartments and correctly labelled, so as to easily distinguish each variety. The cases themselves are a prominent feature of attraction either for the counter or window, being embellished with plates showing the different kinds of vegetables, etc. We send a few of our Catalogues with each case, for distribution. Full particulars as to price, and circular with list of contents, will be forwarded on application.

Catalogues Gratis, and Post Free on Application.

Seeds by Post.

Rates for Parcels Post.

Not exceeding.	
1 lb.	7d.
2 „	10d.
3 „	1s. 1d.
4 „	1s. 4d.
5 „	1s. 7d.
6 „	1s. 10d.
7 „	2s. 1d.
8 „	2s. 4d.
9 „	2s. 7d.
10 „	2s. 10d.
11 „	3s. 1d.

SAMPLE OF MERCHANDISE ONLY.

THOMAS STEADMAN & Co.,
SEEDSMEN AND PLANT MERCHANTS,
163, QUEEN ST., AUCKLAND.

Stamp.

Dimensions and Weight
of Goods Allowed to be
Sent by Parcels Post.

Not exceeding 11lbs. in
weight.

Greatest length 3ft. 6in

Greatest length and girth
combined 6ft.

WE beg to call the attention of our customers to the great facilities afforded by the Postal Regulations for the transmission of Seeds to the most distant parts of the Colony, and which we trust the public will take advantage of by procuring their seeds direct from the importers.

The large increase in this branch of our business has induced us to remodel our postal collections, which will be found to contain sufficient to keep a good-sized garden stocked with vegetables all the year round. We send all vegetable and flower seeds to the value of 2s. 6d., peas and beans excepted, post free to any part of New Zealand.

Our No. 1 Post Packet of Seeds, for 20s., contains:—

- 4 packets Cabbage, early and late
- 2 packets Lettuce, sorts
- 2 packets Carrot, sorts
- 2 packets Onion, sorts
- 2 packets Radish, sorts
- 2 packets Parsnips, sorts
- 1 packet Parsley
- 4 packets Cauliflower, sorts
- 4 packets Turnip, sorts
- 2 packets Cress
- 1 packet Brussels Sprouts

- 1 packet Mustard
- 2 packets Beet
- 1 packet Vegetable Marrow
- 1 packet Leek
- 2 packets Celery
- 3 packets Melon, sorts
- 2 packets Cucumber, sorts
- 2 packets Pumpkin, sorts
- 2 packets Tomato, sorts
- 1 packet Spinach

No. 2 Post Packet, for 10s., contains:—

- 2 packets Cabbage, early and late
- 1 packet Lettuce
- 1 packet Carrot
- 1 packet Onion
- 2 packets Radish, Long and Turnip
- 1 packet Parsnip
- 1 packet Parsley
- 2 packets Cauliflower (Walcheren and Large Asiatic)
- 2 packets Turnip
- 1 packet Brussels Sprouts

- 1 packet Cress
- 1 packet Mustard
- 1 packet Beet
- 1 packet Vegetable Marrow
- 1 packet Leek
- 1 packet Celery
- 2 packets Melon, sorts
- 1 packet Cucumber
- 1 packet Pumpkin
- 1 packet Tomato
- 1 packet Spinach

The above collection sent post free to any address upon receipt of Post Office Order.

The Postal Rates are as follows:—For every two ounces or fraction of two ounces, 1d. To the neighbouring colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania, for every two ounces, or fraction of two ounces, 2d. No packet must exceed 16oz., bag included, but may contain any number of varieties.

All Goods delivered free of charge at Wharf or Railway Station.

COLLECTION OF GARDEN SEEDS.



FOR THE COUNTRY.

FOR the convenience of our customers who have not the time or knowledge to make a selection of Seeds, the following No. 1 Case will be found to contain a suitable assortment for the requirements of a good-sized garden, to give a successional crop all the year, and No. 2 for a smaller size, the seeds being of the same superior quality as the No. 1. Customers ordering these Collections and not wanting all the varieties enumerated, can have others substituted to the value.

No. 1 CASE, 20s.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 4 packets Peas, early and late | 1 packet Broccoli |
| 2 packets Beans, Kidney and Broad | 3 packets Turnips, White Stone, Orange Jelly, and Red American Stone |
| 3 packets Cabbage, early and late | 1 packet Mustard, White |
| 2 packets Lettuce, Cos and Cabbage | 1 packet Leek, London Flag |
| 2 packets Carrot, Early Horn and Intermediate | 3 packets Melons, Rock and Water (choice kinds) |
| 2 packets Onion, Brown Globe and Brown Spanish | 2 packets Celery, White and Red |
| 2 packets Radish, Long Red and Turnip-shaped | 1 packet Cucumber, Long Prickly |
| 2 packets Parsnip, Hollow Crown and Guernsey | 1 packet Pumpkin, good keeping |
| 2 packets Cauliflower, Walcheren and Large Asiatic | 2 packets Tomato, Large Red and Plum |
| 1 packet Parsley, Moss Curled | 2 packets Vegetable Marrow, White and Green Striped |
| 2 packets Beet, Deep Blood Red, sorts | 1 packet Spinach |
| 1 packet Cress, Triple Curled | 12 packets Assorted Flower Seeds |
| 1 packet Brussels Sprouts | |
| 1 packet Savoy | |

No. 2 CASE, 10s.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 2 packets Peas, two sorts, early and late | 1 packet Brussels Sprouts |
| 1 packet French Beans | 1 packet Parsley, Triple Curled |
| 1 packet Broad Beans | 1 packet Cress, Curled |
| 2 packets Cabbages, early and late | 1 packet Mustard |
| 1 packet Cabbage Lettuce | 1 packet Beet, Blood Red |
| 1 packet Carrot, Early Horn | 1 packet Leek, London Flag |
| 1 packet Onion, Brown Spanish | 2 packets Melons, Water and Rock |
| 1 packet Radish, Long Scarlet | 1 packet Celery, White or Red |
| 1 packet Radish, Turnip | 1 packet Cucumber |
| 1 packet Parsnip, Hollow Crown | 1 packet Pumpkin, Iron Bark |
| 1 packet Cauliflower, Walcheren or Early London | 1 packet Tomato |
| 1 packet Spinach | 1 packet Vegetable Marrow |
| 2 packets Turnips, early and late | 6 packets Assorted Flower Seeds |

The above cannot be sent by post, and the price does not include Carriage.

→ SEASONABLE NOTES. ←

AN ABRIDGED CALENDAR FOR KITCHEN-GARDEN,

And List of Seeds that may be Sown each Month throughout the Year.



BY CAREFULLY FOLLOWING THE DIRECTIONS GIVEN BELOW A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF VEGETABLES CAN BE HAD ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

JANUARY.

Plant out Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Savoy, Drumhead Cabbage, Celery, Kale, Leek, and Veitch's Autumn Giant Cauliflower. Earth up advancing crop; train and pinch back growing vines of Melons, Cucumbers, Pumpkins, Marrows, etc.; pinch back and tie up Tomatoes either to stakes or trellis-work, remove all surplus leaves to allow the sun to ripen the fruit, give frequent waterings with liquid manure. Hoe and stir the surface soil to assist growth and keep down weeds. Syringe Plum and Pear Trees with Hellebore; look after the Apple Trees, and keep down the American Blight by frequently applying a strong solution of Gishurst Compound with a brush whenever it makes its appearance. Make successional sowings of Dwarf French Beans, also Runner Beans, Broccoli, Borecole, Early Horn or Intermediate Carrots; Drumhead, Enfield Market, Flat Dutch, or St. John's Day Cabbages; Cauliflowers, Cress, Endive, Leeks, Lettuce, Mustard, Peas, Radishes, Spinach, Turnips, and Savoy.

FEBRUARY.

Continue to look after Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Melons, Pumpkins, Marrows, etc.; pinch, regulate, and tie up as may be required. Dig up early Potatoes which are required for seed, dry in the sun and store past. Plant another trench of Celery, this being a ditch plant it requires copious waterings; earth up that previously planted, taking care not to allow the earth to get between the stems. Manure and dig up all vacant pieces of ground. Prepare ground for planting Strawberries the end of next month by trenching and manuring heavily. Lift and store Onions as they ripen. Sow French Beans, Carrots, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Lettuce, Mustard and Cress, Onions, Parsley, Peas, Radishes, Winter Spinach, Turnips, and Parsnips.

MARCH.

Continue to lift Onions as they ripen; dry and store in a dry and airy place. Plant out Cabbages and Cauliflowers. Earth up Celery and Leeks; loosen the earth on the sides of the trenches when dry; hold the leaves together by one hand and draw the earth up with the other, taking care not to earth up higher than the centre leaves. Tie up Lettuces and Endive for blanching. Pinch lateral growth from Tomatoes; tie up the fruit; remove surplus leaves. Place Melons and Marrows on pieces of board or slate to allow them to ripen evenly. Plant out young Strawberries at the end of this month in rows two feet apart, and one foot from plant to plant in the rows. Dig, trench, and manure all surplus ground. Sow French Beans, Cauliflowers, Cabbages, Carrots, Lettuces, Mustard and Cress, Onions, Parsley, Peas, Radishes, Winter Spinach, Turnips, and Parsnips.

APRIL.

Take every opportunity of planting and sowing, so as to get the usual vegetables established before the winter sets in. If Strawberries were not planted last month do so at once. Plant Cabbages and Cauliflowers; mould up those that are growing. Give Celery and Leeks a liberal supply of liquid manure and water; earth up as directed last month. Collect and store Pumpkins and Marrows in a dry place; clear away all debris of Melons, etc.; put it in a heap, with a good sprinkling of salt and lime, to rot. Lift and store all late crops. Sow any spare ground in Oats, and, if not wanted for green food, dig it in before planting your spring crops; it makes a splendid manure and improves the soil, it will also keep down weeds. Sow Broad Beans, Carrots, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Cress, Lettuces, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Radishes, and Turnips.

MAY.

Clear away all rubbish from late crops as recommended last month. Manure and dig up all spare ground and sow with Oats or Tares as recommended in April. Dig and store late crops of Potatoes, Pumpkins, Marrows, and Pie Melons. Thin out growing crops and stir the soil between the rows. Sweet Potatoes can now be lifted and stored away in dry sand. Cut off all the ripened haulm from the Asparagus beds; fork over the surface; give a good dressing of salt or seaweed; cover the beds with rotten manure three or four inches in depth; prepare beds for planting in the spring by trenching two feet deep, manuring with salt, etc., as above. Continue to earth up Celery. Lift Rhubarb roots and store in a dry shed; trench and manure the ground; leave a few old roots for early spring use. Fork over and thoroughly manure Seakale beds; do not work the ground when wet, especially heavy retentive soil. Sow Broad Beans, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Lettuces, Onions, Parsnips, Carrots, Parsley, and Turnips; Plant a few Early Potatoes.

JUNE.

Push on any of the operations recommended last month that have been neglected or retarded by wet weather; thin out crops and stir the soil between to keep down weeds; give frequent dressings of lime or soot on dry evenings to keep down slugs or snails; earth up Celery and Leeks as they require, but do not work the soil when it is wet. Make sowings of Broad Beans, Cabbages, Pickling Cabbages, Carrots, Cauliflowers, Lettuces, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Beck's Prize-Taker or Early Sunrise Peas, Radish, and Turnip; plant a few more Early Potatoes.

JULY.

This month being usually cold and wet, cropping should be left alone except in warm, sheltered situations, but every opportunity should be embraced for hoeing, weeding, and stirring the surface about advancing crops; after the green Oats have been removed, dig the soil, leaving it rough. Prune Gooseberry Bushes; manure and dig between. Clean Strawberry beds; manure and fork between, taking care not to injure the roots more than possible. Prepare the ground for main crop of Onions; give frequent dustings of lime or soot to keep down slugs and snails. When favourable sow Broad Beans, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Lettuces, Peas, Radishes, Turnips, and plant a few more Early Potatoes. Prune fruit trees.

AUGUST.

Embrace every opportunity for putting in crops when the weather is favourable. Sow a row of Peas every two or three weeks to keep up a regular supply. Sow Asparagus, Long Pod or Broad Beans, Cabbages, Cauliflower, Carrots, Parsnips, Lettuce, Beet, Spinach, Radishes, Mustard and Cress, Turnips and Onions; plant Early Potatoes. Start to force out old Rhubarb roots by putting a barrel or box over the plants, and cover up with stable manure; plant out Rhubarb roots three feet apart each way. Sow Cucumber, Melon, Pumpkin, and Tomato seed in pots or boxes, and place in a cool frame; they will make strong plants for planting out in October and November. Give frequent dressings of lime to keep down slugs; many crops are lost at this season of the year for want of attention in applying lime.

SEPTEMBER.

Sowing and planting must now be carried on with every favourable opportunity to make the vegetable garden a success. Sow everything in drills, it gives greater facilities for keeping the crops free of weeds. Plant out Cabbages, Cauliflowers, and Potatoes; start the tubers of Sweet Potatoes so as to obtain sets for planting in October or November; sow Asparagus, Broad and Long Pod Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Beet, Carrot, Cress, Capsicum, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, main crop of Onions, Parsnip, Peas, Parsley, Radish, Spinach, Seakale, Rhubarb, Tomato and Turnips. Plant Jerusalem Artichokes, in drills two to five feet apart, and eighteen inches in the row. Sow Cape Gooseberry seed for planting out in November; lift plants of herbs, reduce the old plants; manure and dig the ground and replant; earth up early planted Potatoes; keep the hoe going amongst growing crops; give frequent dustings of lime to seed beds; thin out your beds of Carrots, Parsnips, Turnips, and Beet. Success greatly depends upon the care and attention paid to the crops when growing.

OCTOBER.

This should be the busiest month of the season in a Kitchen Garden. Push on with the planting of French and Runner Beans; sow main crop of Beet, Carrots, and Parsnips; plant a few more Cauliflowers and Cabbages; prick out Celery in boxes out of doors, prepare trenches for planting next month; dig out the trench two feet deep, fill up one foot with well-rotted manure and soil. Sow Leeks in a bed; make hills for Melons, Cucumbers, Pumpkins, and Marrows, by putting a barrow-load of well-rotted stable manure in each hill; plant out established plants; shade, water, and protect from slugs. Plant out Tomatoes. Give a dressing of fine bonedust and lime to Strawberry beds; hoe the surface between rows, mulch with grass or straw, it keeps the fruit clean and retains moisture in the soil. Sow for successional crops of Beans, Broccoli, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Capsicum, Celery, Cress, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Mustard, Marrows, Melons, Parsley, Peas, Pumpkins, Rhubarb, Radishes, Seakale, Spinach, Tomatoes, and Turnips. If Sweet Potato plants are ready, take the offsets and dip them in a thick paste of cowdung and clay, and plant them eighteen inches apart in drills three feet apart. Sow Thyme, Sage, Marjoram, and any other herbs required.

NOVEMBER.

The warm weather will soon commence, therefore different operations recommended last month should be hurried on. Continue to plant out the balance of Sweet Potatoes as recommended in October; finish planting late varieties of Potatoes. Thin out Pumpkins, Marrows, Melons, and Cucumbers sown out of doors, leaving three plants in each hill; remove shade from those previously planted out from frames. Plant the Celery in the trenches prepared last month. Keep the hoe continually going in growing crops. Earth up Potatoes, Celery, Cabbages, and Cauliflower as required. Continue to dust the lime on seed beds, etc. Give waterings of liquid manure to Tomatoes, Melons, Cucumbers, etc., in the evenings of dry weather; have the water standing in some tubs or tanks in the sun during the day; put in a few handfuls of guano or some animal manure. Plant out Tomatoes for main crop. Mulch Strawberries if not already done. Allow most of the Asparagus shoots to grow up so as to form strong crowns for next season. Make successional sowings of Broad and French Beans, Broccoli, Veitch's Autumn Giant Cauliflowers, St. John's Day or Drumhead Cabbage, etc., Savoys, Lettuce, Melons, Mustard and Cress, Peas, Parsley, Pumpkins, Parsnips, Radishes, Egg Plants, Spinach, Vegetable Marrows, Turnips, Cucumbers, and Seakale.

DECEMBER.

The planting and sowing season being now well advanced all growing crops should be well attended to, the soil well stirred about and earthed up as required. Tomatoes should be trained to sticks or trellis work. Melons Cucumbers, Marrows, etc., should be trained and pinched back, and frequently watered with liquid manure. Stake Scarlet Runners and all climbing Beans. Plant out main crop of Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Savoy and Drumhead Cabbages. Plant another trench of Celery. Sow French Beans, Beet, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Celery, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Melons, Mustard and Cress, Peas, Pumpkins, Radishes, Turnips, and Vegetable Marrows.

Kitchen-Garden Seeds.

T. S. & Co. request that this detailed Catalogue may be retained for reference during the season, and the order marked on the "Order Sheet" sent herewith.

N.B.—Please sign the "Order Sheet," with name and address distinctly written and how goods are to be sent, before returning it, as so doing will prevent delay and confusion.

Any article not enumerated in this Catalogue can be supplied at advertised prices.

PEAS.

All our Peas are from specially selected stocks imported direct from England and grown under our personal supervision; we have every confidence in recommending them to our customers and friends. A little allowance should be made as to height. No matter how true the Peas may be they are inclined to run higher, especially if they are sown on rich land and the season is a very wet one. Purchasers should particularly note this as we are occasionally blamed for Peas not being true to name when it arises from causes over which we have no control.

Earliest Sorts.

Price per qrt.
s. d.

BECK'S PRIZETAKER, OR RISING SUN, a well-known, prolific variety, principally grown by market gardeners for first crop; height, 5 feet ...	1 0
BLISS' AMERICAN WONDER (true), an excellent variety, growing about 1 foot in height, compact in habit, fine flavour, and a good cropper; height 1 foot ...	1 6
EARLY SUNRISE (Day's) a large white marrow, of compact, bushy habit of growth; height, 2½ feet ...	1 6
LITTLE GEM (McLean's), a very early green, wrinkled variety, of fine flavour; height, 10 inches ...	1 6
BISHOP'S DWARF LONG POD, a white marrow, prolific bearer, and good flavour; height, 2 feet...	1 6
QUEEN OF DWARFS, a white marrow of good habit, and prolific; height, 2 feet ...	1 6
WILLIAM THE FIRST, one of the earliest and most prolific varieties grown ...	1 6

Second or Main Crop Varieties.

McLEAN'S ADVANCER, an early green, wrinkled variety, of fine flavour, and good cropper; height, 2 feet ...	1 6
CHAMPION OF ENGLAND, one of the best peas for general use; height, 5 to 6 feet ...	1 6
DR. McLEAN, one of the finest and most valuable wrinkled marrow varieties in cultivation, of compact, vigorous habit, wonderfully prolific, bearing remarkably well-filled pods, with peas of superior quality; height, 3½ feet. ...	1 6
LAXTON'S FILLBASKET, a very prolific variety, pods long, curved, and closely filled; height, 3 feet ...	1 6
LAXTON'S SUPREME, an excellent variety, with long, well-filled pods; height, 6 feet ...	1 6
JOHN BULL, a long-podded variety, excellent quality, good for exhibition; height 3 feet...	1 6
STRATAGEM (Carter's), a very large-podded, dwarf, wrinkled variety of robust growth; height, 2 feet. Strongly recommended ...	1 6

Yorkshire Hero.

JOHN BULL, a long-podded variety, excellent quality, good for exhibition; height 3 feet...

STRATAGEM (Carter's), a very large-podded, dwarf, wrinkled variety of robust growth; height, 2 feet. Strongly recommended

PEAS—Continued.

Per quart.—s. d.

MARVEL, a good variety, with long, well-filled pods, containing from nine to eleven peas; height, 3 feet	... ..	1	6	
YORKSHIRE HERO	The finest wrinkled marrows in cultivation, excellent croppers, of most delicious flavour; height, from 2 to 3 feet	...	1	6
YORKSHIRE GEM				
HAIR'S DWARF MAMMOTH				
McLEAN'S BEST OF ALL				
VEITCH'S PERFECTION	...	...	2	0
EARLY DWARF BRITTANY, edible podded; height, 3 feet	...	...	2	0
GIANT SUGAR PEA; height, 6 feet	...	...	1	6
WILLIAM HIRST, an early dwarf wrinkled pea, splendid flavour	...	...	1	6
TELEGRAPH, CULVERWELL'S, a very heavy cropper, good flavour	...	...	1	6
TELEPHONE, CARTER'S, a very handsome wrinkled pea	...	...	1	6
DUKE OF ALBANY, 5 feet, the best pea yet introduced for exhibition	...	...	1	6
STAR OF THE SOUTH (Steadman's), a valuable dwarf wrinkled marrow, very early and prolific; height, 1 foot	...	...	2	0

CULTIVATION.—Sow in ground that has been previously enriched with well-rotted manure, always avoiding a rank dressing, as being liable to throw a strong growth, to the detriment of the crop. Sow in double rows three feet apart, to give easy access for hoeing; keep well cleaned, and earth neatly up when three inches high. By sowing the different successional varieties, a supply can be kept up nearly all the year round.

BEANS (Broad)

Per quart.—s. d.

EARLY LONG-POD, a very prolific variety, pods well filled, and good flavour	...	1	0
JOHN HARRISON, without doubt the best long-podded variety, very productive, and excellent flavour	...	1	0
BROAD WINDSOR (Taylor's), a well-known, prolific variety	...	1	0
GREEN WINDSOR, of a dark-green colour, mild flavour, and productive	...	1	0

CULTIVATION.—A strong loamy soil is most favourable for this crop, and if the land has been previously prepared with a good dressing of decayed manure, so much the better. Plant in double rows, three feet apart, leaving about four inches between each Bean; to some of the stronger varieties a still greater space should be allowed. When the beans are in full bloom, pinch out the tops, so as to encourage them to set their pods. Sow from April to November.

BEANS (French or Kidney).

Per quart.—s. d.

CANADIAN WONDER, a large-podded and prolific variety, excellent for general crop	...	2	0
EARLY PALE DUN, an early variety, produces long green pods, very productive, one of the best	...	2	0
NEGRO LONG-PODDED, excellent for general crop, very prolific and early	...	2	0
RED SPECKLED, very prolific, good general crop	...	...	...

Butter or Wax Pod Varieties.

NEW GOLDEN WAX, one of the most valuable acquisitions made in late years to the list of Bush Beans	...	2	0
GERMAN BLACK WAX (Butter Bean), when fit for use the pods are waxy yellow, tender, delicious, and productive	...	2	0
EARLY WHITE WAX, pods waxy yellow when ripe, very tender and delicious	...	2	0

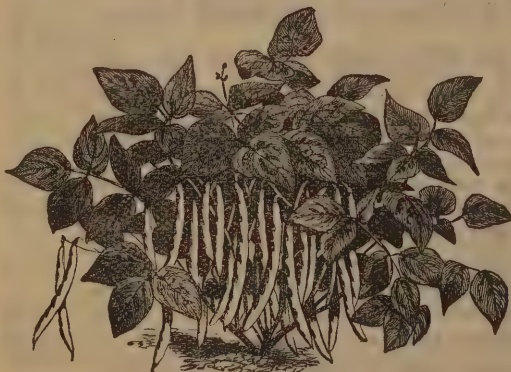
Runner or Climbing Varieties.

SCARLET RUNNER, a well-known productive sort, the best for general crop	...	2	0
ZEBRA, OR NAPOLEON RUNNERS, a first-class variety, producing long fleshy pods of fine flavour	...	2	0
(See Illustration, page 12)			
WHITE DUTCH, a first-class variety, excellent flavour and very prolific, strongly recommended	...	2	0
WHITE LIMA, a late variety of extra size, one of the best runner varieties	...	2	0

CULTIVATION.—This useful vegetable is adapted to nearly every situation and soil; a good, deep, rich soil is, however, the most favourable. Sow the dwarf varieties in rows two feet apart, and the tall ones three feet. By successional sowing a supply can be kept up for six months during the year. Sow from October to March.



McLean's Best of All.



Negro Long-Pod.

ARTICHOKE.

GREEN GLOBE, Globular heads; the best for ordinary use	...	...	...	...	Per pkt.—s. d.
PURPLE GLOBE, Oval heads; a favourite variety	...	...	...	...	0 6
JERUSALEM (<i>Helianthus Tuberosus</i>)	...	...	...	...	0 6
					4d. lb.

The seed of the Globe varieties should be sown in March or April and August or September, in rows six feet apart, and then thin out to two or three feet apart in the rows.

Jerusalem Artichoke is propagated from tubers, which should be planted in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches between in the rows, in light sandy soil. A very useful vegetable, and should find a place in every garden.



Giant Dutch.

ASPARAGUS.

GIANT, large and of excellent flavour	...	...	...	...	Per oz.—s. d.
CONNOVER'S COLOSSAL, a much esteemed large variety	...	...	...	...	1 0
ARGENTEUIL, or EARLY GIANT PURPLE; this grows to an immense size; it is largely cultivated in Argenteuil for the French and English markets	...	...	...	...	1 0

CULTIVATION.—This excellent vegetable is easily cultivated from seed. Sow on a bed that has been deeply trenched and heavily manured during the previous season. Sow in rows two feet apart, and thin out the plants to about four inches. During the second season the plants will be fit for cutting. A light dressing of salt or seaweed is beneficial during the winter. The young plants admit of transplanting, if required. Should be sown from July to September.

BEET.

COVENT GARDEN IMPROVED, produces clean straight roots of deep crimson colour, and of the finest quality	...	...	...	...	Per pkt.—s. d.
NUTTING'S SELECTED DWARF, one of the finest table Beets in cultivation, of medium size, and rich dark colour	...	...	...	...	0 6

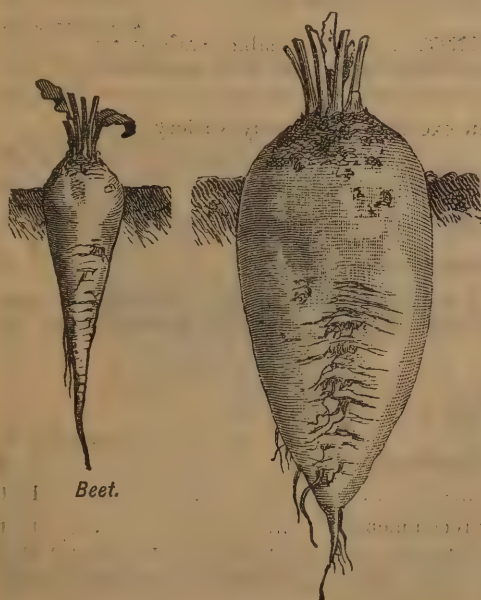
DELL'S CRIMSON, a medium sized variety of deep crimson colour, and finest quality and flavour ... 0 6

EGYPTIAN, dark red turnip-rooted; comes quickly to maturity, is valuable as an early variety, recommended for shallow soils ... 0 6

PERKIN'S BLACK, a fine variety of very dark colour, fine flavour; grows to a good size ... 0 6

SILVER, or SEAKALE BEET, cultivated for its leaf which is used as spinach ... 0 6

SILESIAN SUGAR BEET ... }
RED TOPPED " ... } 2s. lb.
GREEN " " " ... }



Beet.

White Silesian Sugar.

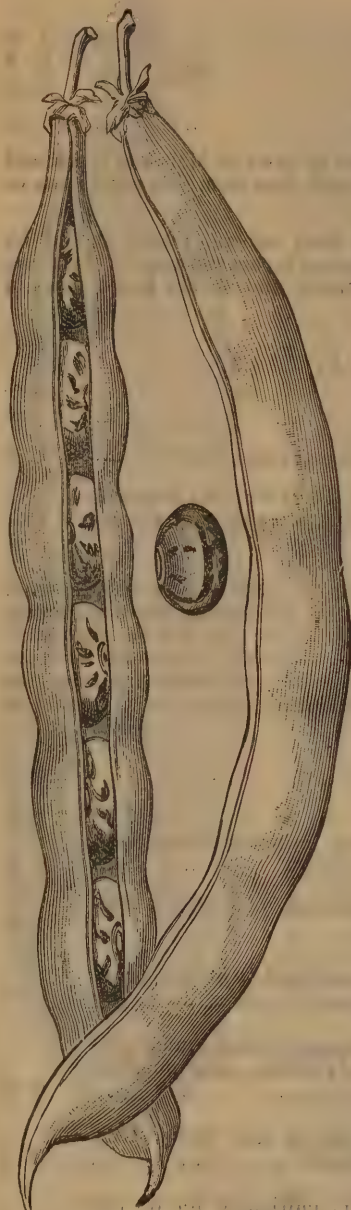
SILVER OR SEAKALE.—A most useful vegetable in the colonies; throws a fine crop of spinach leaves during our driest summers, and should be in every garden.

CULTIVATION.—A strong loamy soil is suitable for Beet, though a fair crop can be obtained from ordinary good soil. Sow in rows eighteen inches apart, and, when the plants are fit to handle, thin out to eight or ten inches in the rows. Fresh or green manure must be avoided, otherwise the roots will fork. Sow seed for early crop in July; for later crop, September to December.

BORECOLE or KALE.

	Per oz.—s. d.
COTTAGERS' , exceedingly hardy, very productive, and good flavour	1 0
GREEN CURLED (Select Dwarf), very fine, hardy variety, highly recommended	1 0

CULTIVATION.—Deeply-worked, strong, rich soil is most suitable for this vegetable. Sow on a bed that is well sheltered; when the plants are vigorous and fit to handle, transplant into rows; let the plants stand eighteen inches from each other, and the rows at least three feet apart. Sow seed from October to end of January.



Zebra Runner Bean.



Broccoli.



Brussels Sprouts.

BROCCOLI.

	Per oz.—s. d.
VEITCH'S SELF-PROTECTING , a very valuable variety for early winter use; heads pure white, firm, and well protected; highly recommended	2 6
PENZANCE EARLY WHITE , an excellent, very early variety, with fine white, compact heads	2 0
ADAMS' EARLY WHITE , an excellent early variety	2 0
SUTTON'S PERFECTION , a good self-protecting variety	2 0
CARTER'S CHAMPION , a large, late sort, fine	2 0

CULTIVATION.—Sow for Summer use from May to August, in a well-prepared seed-bed, and prick out into rows. For a winter crop, sow during January or February, and plant out after the first autumn rains. A strong, rich soil is most suitable for this vegetable.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

	Per oz.—s. d.
AIGBURTH , a distinct strain with very large sprouts, hardy and productive	1 6
COVENT GARDEN , a select strain, very productive	1 6
DALKEITH IMPROVED , one of the best varieties grown, highly recommended	1 6

CULTIVATION.—The directions for the management of Borecole will also apply to this crop. Be careful that the plants have plenty of space between the rows, and when removing the first crop of sprouts do so with a knife, so as to leave as small a wound as possible. Sow seed from August to October.

CABBAGE.



Enfield Market.

	Per oz.—s. d.
DANIEL'S DEFIANCE, a first-class variety, compact in habit, producing heads of large size	1 0
EARLY YORK, one of the earliest, heads in firm and quick, very tender and good flavour	1 0
ENFIELD MARKET, one of the best market-garden varieties for a general crop; heads large size and firm; a general favourite	1 0
EARLY SUGAR LOAF, a well-known variety, excellent flavour	1 0
MANCHESTER MARKET, large and early	1 0
MYATT'S OFFENHAM, large and early, turning in quickly	1 0
EARLY PARIS MARKET, for excellence of quality it is second to none; it is of uniform size, without any loose leaves, hard and firm, and heavy cropper, recommended for spring sowing	1 0
EARLY ETAMPES, a new French variety, of exquisite flavour, small in size, but the earliest of all	1 0
FLAT DUTCH, superior to any other as a late kind, and is just the kind and quality to suit market gardeners	1 0
LONDON MARKET OR BATTERSEA, large, good for a general crop	1 0
EARLY NONPAREIL, one of the earliest, very tender and good flavour	1 0
LITTLE PIXIE, very early, dwarf, compact, and fine flavoured	1 0
LARGE YORK, old and well-known variety	1 0
JERSEY WAKEFIELD, the standard early variety in Boston and New York markets, of large size, fine quality, and sure to head well	1 6
WHEELER'S IMPERIAL (SELECTED), an excellent early variety, one of the best	1 0
ST. JOHN'S DAY, large, the best kind for summer use, stands the drought	1 0
SCHWEINFURT, a large compact Drumhead	1 0
DRUMHEAD (IMPROVED), GIBSON'S DWARF	1 0
ROBINSON'S PRIZE OX, chiefly grown for cattle	0 8
THOUSAND-HEADED, chiefly grown for cattle	0 8
LARGE RED DRUMHEAD, grown for pickling	1 0
DWARF RED DRUMHEAD, grown for pickling	1 0
STOCKSLEY'S CHAMPION RED, very large variety	1 0
DRUMHEAD SAVOY, largest variety grown, best for general crop	1 0
EARLY DWARF ULM SAVOY, a small early variety, compact and good	1 0
DWARF GREEN CURLED, good for general crop, an excellent and distinct variety	1 0



Drumhead.

CULTIVATION.—This deservedly esteemed and useful vegetable can be cultivated during the whole year, and on every description of soil; ample feeding, is, however, necessary, and this can be supplied either by well-rotted stable manure, bonedust, or other manures; if bonedust is employed, we recommend its being dug in. Sow in a seed bed, and when the plants are in the second leaf, plant out into rows three feet apart. The most useful cabbage to resist the aphid during summer is St. John's Day, and the following are esteemed by market gardeners as being the best winter varieties:—London and Enfield Market, Drumhead, Flat Dutch, and St. John's Day. To keep up a constant supply of cabbage, seed should be sown at intervals, say two months apart, through the year.

CAULIFLOWER.



Carter's Dwarf Mammoth.

Lenormand Paris Market.

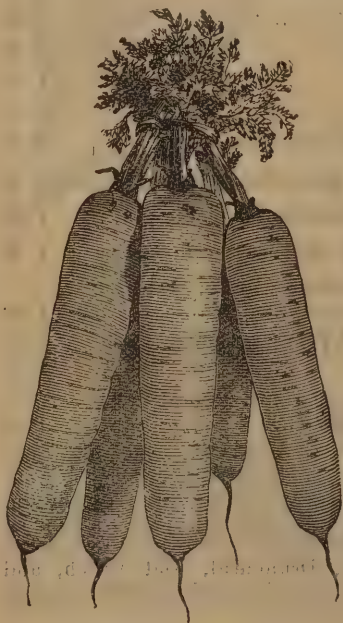
Per oz.—s. d.

DEAN'S EARLY SNOWBALL , the earliest of all Cauliflowers, of dwarf habit, short outer leaves, firm white head	... ..	1s. pkt. or	4 0
LENORMAND , a variety extensively cultivated in Paris	... ..		2 6
EARLY LONDON , a well-known hardy variety, the best for early and general use	... ..		2 0
WALCHEREN , a splendid main crop variety	... ..		2 0
EARLY DWARF MAMMOTH or ERFURT , one of the earliest varieties in cultivation, very dwarf, large compact heads of the finest quality	... ..		2 6
VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT , magnificent variety for autumn use; heads white, firm, and compact	... ..		2 6
LARGE ASIATIC , a fine late kind	... ..		2 0
ECLIPSE (Dixon, Brown & Tait's), very distinct heads, large and pure white, stands the dry weather,	per packet		1 0

CULTIVATION.—Carefully prepare the seed-bed, sow for early crop in June, July, and August, for main crop in September, for late crop in December and January. Plant out into rows two feet apart each way in well enriched soil, and give occasional waterings with liquid manure, keeping the ground well stirred about between the rows; earth up when required.

CARROT.

Per oz.—s. d.

Early Half Long Scarlet,
Stump Rooted.

Scarlet Intermediate,

LONG RED ALTRINGHAM , selected.			
Very large and fine, a specially selected stock for garden use	... ..	
EARLY SCARLET HORN , much esteemed for early summer use	... ..	0 9	
EARLY NANTES , an excellent early variety of fine quality and delicate flavour, usually without core or centre found in most carrots	... ..	0 9	
GUERANDE or OX HEART , splendid for shallow soils	... ..	0 9	
JAMES' SCARLET INTERMEDIATE , very fine, medium size, good quality, and excellent keeper	... ..	0 9	
LONG RED SURREY , the best long variety for general crop	... ..	0 9	
WHITE BELGIAN , extensively grown for feeding stock in the winter	... ..	0 6	
WILTSHIRE GIANT , white, extra fine variety, very large	... ..	0 6	
(Much cheaper by the pound.)			

All Seeds Saved from Specially Selected Stocks.

CARROT.—Continued.

CULTIVATION.—Drill in on land that has been deeply dug or trenched, and that had a heavy dressing for a previous crop; avoid fresh manure, for it will encourage the roots to fork. Sow in drills from twelve to eighteen inches apart, and thin out as soon as possible to the necessary distance. Keep the soil stirred to prevent caking. Keep weeds well down.

The main crop of carrots should be sown between March and September, and, to keep up a constant supply, about three sowings should be made during that period—the first in March or April, the second about the middle of June, and the last in August or September.

CAPE BROOM.

6d. per oz.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY.

6d. per Packet.

CULTIVATION.—Sow in a seed pan or warm border, and prick out the plants when fit to handle, so that they will stand about three feet apart. Keep weeds down and stir the soil occasionally. Sow seed in September. This fruit is fit for desert, and also makes a delicious jam or jelly. Should be more extensively grown.

*Solid White Celery.**CELERY.*

Per packet—s. d.

COLE'S SOLID WHITE, very crisp and fine flavoured	0 6
IVERY'S NONSUCH, pink, fine flavoured, solid and large; excellent	0 6
MAJOR CLARKE'S RED, the best Red Celery in cultivation	0 6
WINCHESTER RED, first-class certificate; of compact habit, solid, juicy, and tender	0 6
WRIGHT'S GIANT WHITE, a large, robust, solid, crisp sort, and of superior flavour	0 6
HENDERSON'S WHITE PLUME, a distinct new variety of great merit, self-blanching, solid, crisp and tender, and of fine flavour	0 6
SOUP CELERY, fine for flavouring, 3d. per oz.; 2s. 6d. per lb.	

CULTIVATION.—Raise the young plants in seed pan or box, which has been previously filled with good rich, light soil. When the plants are fit to handle, prick out into trenches that have been dug two feet deep; in the bottom place three inches of fine, rich, old manure, adding an equal depth of soil, mix well together, and on this compost place the young plants, supplying them with ample moisture. As the plants progress, earth up with the soil thrown out in making the trenches, so as to secure fine, crisp, and well-blanching Celery. For an early crop, a small quantity may be sown in September, and, to keep a succession, a little should be sown each month till December, when the main crop should be got in.

CORN or MAIZE.

	Per packet—s. d.
CROSSBY'S EARLY, the standard early sort; a great favourite for private garden use	0 6
SQUANTAIN SUGAR, a variety of sugar corn in great favour	0 6
STOVELL'S EVERGREEN, the standard late sort, remaining longer in the green state than any other kind, of excellent quality	0 6
WHITE POP CORN, for parching	0 6

The garden varieties of Maize are largely used in the United States as a table vegetable; it is used both in the ripe and unripe state. Plant from September to January in rows four feet apart and one foot in the rows.

CRESS.

	Per oz.—s. d.
TRIPLE CURLED CRESS, the best for salad or garnishing	0 4
BROAD LEAF CRESS, very fine for table use, may be cut three or four times	0 4
AMERICAN OR LAND CRESS, resembling Water Cress in flavour	0 4
WATER CRESS	per packet 0 6

CULTIVATION.—Sow the curled varieties very thickly in a rich border, where there is abundant moisture, selecting a shady corner. If this is not to be had, cover over with boughs, so as to draw the plants and make them crisp. Water Cress can be easily raised from seed sown on the bank of a creek or waterhole, where there is plenty of moisture, if among weeds so much the better; the salad will be fit to gather in about two months. Sow garden varieties every two or three weeks through the year.

CAPER OF COMMERCE.

6d. per Ounce.

CAPSICUM AND CHILI.

6d. per Packet.

BIRD'S EYE SWEET SPANISH
CHERRY LONG RED CAYENNE
GROSSUM SWEET LARGE LONG YELLOW

CULTIVATION.—Sow in a small bed on a warm border, and transplant when the plants are sufficiently advanced to remove. Plant on rich soil in rows about two feet apart, and at least eighteen inches in the row. The Large Bell will require six inches extra space each way. The small sorts are best adapted for sauces, the large ones for stews and pickles. The best months for sowing are September and October.



Long Red.



Cherry.

CHICORY (Broad-leaved),

6d. per Ounce.

CUCUMBER.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
CARTER'S MODEL, a good exhibition variety	2 0
CHAMPION	2 0
CUTHILL'S BLACK SPINE, a good sort, grown extensively for market	1 0
LORD KENYON'S FAVOURITE, a good frame variety	2 0
DANIEL'S DUKE OF EDINBURGH, a very prolific variety	2 0
KELWAY'S PARAGON, a handsome variety, growing from 18 to 24 inches in length	2 6
LONG PRICKLY, a hardy out-door variety, a general favourite	0 6
TELEGRAPH, ROLLINSON'S TRUE, one of the best and most reliable sorts in cultivation, splendid for frames	1 0



Green Pickling Gherkins.

CUCUMBER—Continued.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
TENDER AND TRUE , First-class Certificate, Royal Horticultural Society	2 0
BEDFORDSHIRE PRIZE , a free-fruited variety	0 6
STOCKWOOD RIDGE , fine flavour and prolific	0 6
EARLY WHITE SPINE , an out-door variety, a prolific bearer	0 6
SHORT PRICKLY , hardy out-door variety	0 6
WEST INDIAN GHERKIN , grown exclusively for pickling	0 6
LONG RIDGE , hardy out-door variety, very prolific	0 6
GIANT PIRIE , very prolific, highly recommended for out-door cultivation... ..	0 6

CULTIVATION.—To have early Cucumbers they must be raised in gentle heat in a frame placed on a bed of stable manure. When in the second leaf, plant out into well-enriched soil, cover with a hand frame or box for a few days, and mulch well with stable litter, which will be a protection to the plants. It will be a safe plan to place the cover over the plants at night, when there is danger of cold nights or frost. A little liquid manure is very beneficial. Stop the vines if inclined to grow too freely. Sow the seed from the end of August to the middle of November.

EGG PLANT.*New York Improved.*

	Per pkt.—s. d.
LARGE PURPLE , early ; of easy culture, hardy, and productive	0 6
NEW YORK IMPROVED , the leading variety for market and table	0 6
LARGE WHITE , fruit white, very solid and of medium size	0 6

We recommend the Egg Plant to be raised in pots or seed pans, placed in a cool frame. When the plants are thoroughly established, plant out in rich soil, where they are to fruit. Shelter and allow plenty of space between each. When well grown this is a very ornamental plant. Sow in September.

ENDIVE.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
BATAVIAN OR BROAD LEAVED , excellent, large leaf and hardy, very tender and crisp ..	0 6
GREEN CURLED , an excellent and finely curled variety	0 6

CULTIVATION.—This vegetable is a suitable substitute for lettuce during winter, and the treatment is quite similar. To secure delicate white heads tie them up closely, so that they may become blanched. Sow in February and March, and plant out, when fit, in rows three feet apart.

GOURDS.

6d. per Packet.

Have very ornamental foliage, and a most singular description of fruit, both as regards shape and markings. Whether on trellis-work or trained on walls they never fail to excite admiration.—(See *Illustration.*)

BOTTLE GOURD LARGE GREEN PEAR-SHAPED GOURD
LARGE YELLOW SIPHON GOURD



Bottle Gourd.

KOHL RABI.*Turnip-rooted Cabbage.*

1s. per oz.

LARGE GREEN

LARGE PURPLE

CULTIVATION.—Sow in rows three feet apart, and thin out to the same distance as is necessary for Swede Turnips. Land in good heart will require no additional dressing. When the bulbs are about three inches in diameter they are fit for use; at this stage they will be found a useful vegetable, possessing an agreeable flavour. The best months to sow seed is from January to April.

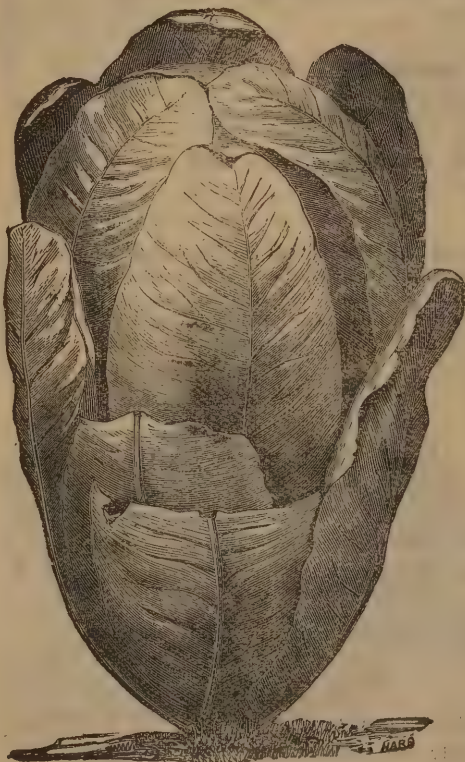
LEEK.

	Per oz.—s.	d.
AYTON CASTLE GIANT , a very large superior variety, of mild flavour; good for exhibition	...	1 0
CARENTAN , a hardy Continental variety, growing to a large size	...	1 0
MUSSELBURGH , large and fine, best for general crop; very hardy	...	1 0
LONDON FLAG , very early and of quick growth	...	1 0
LARGE ROUEN , a general favourite amongst market gardeners	...	1 0

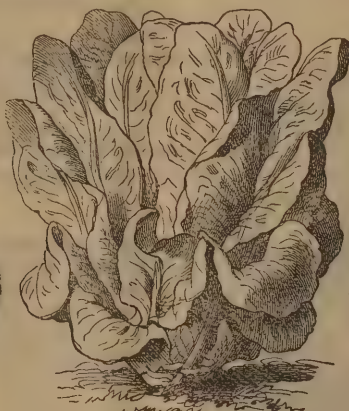
CULTIVATION.—Select a rich soil, and sow in a seed bed, and when fit, plant in rows. When large roots are required ample space is necessary; earth up as the plants advance so as to blanch the roots. Sow seed from May to November.

LETTUCE.

Per oz.—s. d.



Daniels' Giant Cos.



Paris White Cos.

DANIEL'S GIANT

COS, a magnificent self-folding variety, growing to an immense size; crisp and fine flavoured 1 0 |

BATH, OR BROWN COS, extremely hardy; hearts of large size, which are very solid, crisp, and fine flavoured 1 0 |

KINGHOLM COS, a self-folding variety, grows to a large size; tender and crisp 1 0 |

PARIS WHITE COS, very hardy, one of the best 1 0 |

Cabbage Varieties.

DRUMHEAD OR MALTA , well-known sort, excellent for summer use	...	1 0
ALL THE YEAR ROUND , hardy, compact; beautifully white, solid and crisp. Can be sown at any season	...	1 0
NEAPOLITAN , an excellent variety; hearts in freely, beautifully curled and crisp; one of the best for standing the summer	...	1 0
TOM THUMB , early, compact, stands a long time; the best of all the small growing varieties	...	1 0
VICTORIA , red edged, a good variety; stands summer well	...	1 0

Nothing but the very purest Stocks imported.

LETTUCE—Continued.



Neapolitan Cabbage.

CULTIVATION.—With little trouble, Lettuce can be had all the year round. Moisture being the great essential condition, the summer season is the most difficult time to succeed. Select for this crop a well-manured, deeply-trenched portion of the garden; if to be sown in beds, spread the seed sparingly, so that the plants will not become drawn; when in the second leaf they will be fit for transplanting. For a summer crop we recommend sowing the seed in the permanent rows, and thinning out to the required distance; by so doing the chance of running to seed is greatly lessened. Plant in shallow trenches, so that any moisture will find a natural drain, and irrigation can be more easily applied. Make sowings monthly throughout the year.

WATER MELON.



Black Seeded.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
ICE CREAM (WHITE SEEDED) , fruit of medium size, nearly round, skin pale green, rind thin, flesh scarlet, solid, crisp	0 6
BLACK SPANISH , shape round, rather small, skin dark green, flesh red, sweet and rich	0 6
GIPSY STRIPED , an excellent variety, oblong, light green, striped with white, flesh scarlet, very solid; rind thin, delicious flavour	0 6
MOUNTAIN SPROUT , a large long variety, skin dark green, marbled with lighter shades, bright scarlet flesh of excellent quality	0 6
MOUNTAIN SWEET , one of the very best for general culture; scarlet flesh, solid, very sweet and delicious	0 6

SCALY BARK , pronounced by experts to be the cream of all the Water Melons; it remains in choice eating condition for a long time after being pulled; fruit large, flesh red, very tender, crisp, and juicy	0 6
CUBAN QUEEN , a new and distinct Melon, of recent introduction, and is certainly the largest ever sent out	0 6
THE BOSS , this is a new and very superior variety lately sent out, flesh deep scarlet, unusually sugary, crystalline and melting; the rind is thin and tough; ripens early, and is enormously productive	0 6
PRIDE OF GEORGIA ; it was raised in the Monroe county, Georgia, and is described as the best Melon ever sent out for excellence of flavour and productiveness on rich soil; it attains to a large size; sold in original packets	1 6
CITRON (RED SEEDED) , a round handsome fruit of small size, used in making preserves or sweetmeats	0 6
PIE , excellent for preserving ... ..	...

CULTIVATION.—Select a rich piece of land, and without any additional dressing, plant the seeds in hills some four or five feet apart; same time sow among the hills a few grains of Maize, either broadcast or in rows, which will shade the vines and increase the crop, and will make the fruit cool when ready to cut. Should the vines incline to run very long, stop by pinching them; this should be avoided if possible. The best time for sowing is September and October.

ROCK MELON.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
BAY VIEW , a new green flesh variety, of large size and superior quality	0 6
COX'S GOLDEN GEM , a large round netted golden fruit; flesh, whitish green, and rich flavour	1 0
GOLDEN QUEEN , a new hybrid, beautifully netted, thin skinned, juicy, melting, and delicious, green fleshed	1 0
GOLDEN PERFECTION , very handsome, of fine flavour; a superb sort	1 0
MIXED CANTALOUPE , a well-known market variety, early, of good size and fine flavour	0 6

ROCK MELONS—Continued.*Nutmeg Rock Melon.**Tour's Sugar Netted Melon.*

	Per pkt.—s. d.
MONTREAL MARKET , this leads in size of all the Nutmeg varieties; it has been raised to weigh over 30 lbs.; it is uniform in shape, green flesh, netted, and good quality	0 6
NUTMEG ; fruit, Nutmeg shape; skin, deep green, finely netted; flesh, greenish yellow, rich and sugary; good for out-doors	0 6
PINE APPLE, GREEN FLESHED , a first-class variety, of medium size, and rich Pine Apple flavour	1 0
PINE APPLE, RED FLESHED , a first-class variety, of medium size, and rich Pine Apple flavour	1 0
SKILLMAN'S NETTED ; form, roundish oval; flesh, deep green, sweet and richly perfumed; early and delicious; one of the best for outdoors	0 6
NEW SURPRISE , a very fine variety; flesh, salmon-coloured, and of exquisite flavour; very hardy	0 6
TOUR'S SUGAR NETTED , a splendid variety, of exquisite flavour, sugary and melting	6
VICTORY OF BATH (Gilbert's Improved), green flesh, excellent flavour; very handsome fruit	0
WILLIAM TILLERY , a magnificent green flesh, oval shaped, and beautifully netted variety; flesh of great depth and delicious flavour; a free setter and strong constitution	1 0

CULTIVATION.—The remarks regarding Water Melons will equally well apply to this fruit, with some trifling exceptions. Do not manure strongly for this crop as in the case of Water Melons, as it is high flavour and not rank growth that is most esteemed. Stop the vines as recommended for Cucumbers, and avoid watering as the fruit begins to ripen.

*MUSTARD.***FINEST WHITE**

CULTIVATION.—This well-known salad is usually sown same as Cress, and the remarks as to its culture can be closely followed in regard to Mustard.

Per oz.

4d.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

1s. per brick.

Mushrooms may be cultivated much easier than is generally supposed. They may be grown in a cellar or shed, or in beds prepared in the open air in the same manner as hotbeds. Take fresh horse manure, shake it well apart, and lay it into a heap to ferment. Turn and mix it well every three or four days, by shaking together the outside of the heap which is cold, and the inside which is hot, so that every part of it may be equally fermented and deprived of its noxious quality. When the dung is in a fit state to be made into a bed, which will be in two or three weeks after it has been put together to ferment, select a dry spot for a foundation. Mark out the bed, which should be four feet wide, and as long as you choose to make it. In making the bed mix the dung well together, beating it down with the fork until from eighteen to twenty-four inches thick. In this state it will remain until the temperature is about 74 degrees. Divide the large cakes of spawn into small lumps, plant two inches below the surface, six inches apart, cover with two inches of fine light soil, and press down evenly and protect from heavy rains. The Mushrooms will make their appearance in from four to six weeks, according to the season. After the bed has been spawned do not water unless quite dry; use lukewarm water only.

FRENCH MUSHROOM SPAWN In boxes, 3s. 6d.

OKRA.

6d. per packet.

IMPROVED DWARF**LONG GREEN**

CULTIVATION.—Sow in drills two inches deep, and from eighteen to twenty-four inches apart in the rows, for the dwarf sort; for the tall, nearly double that width. Its pods, when young, are used in soups, stews, etc., and are believed to be very nutritious. It is of easy culture and grows freely, bearing abundantly on an ordinary garden soil. Sow early in spring if the weather is warm.

ONION.



Globe Brown.



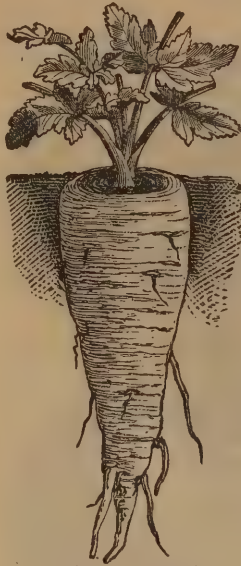
Brown Spanish.

	Per oz.—s.	d.
BROWN GLOBE, one of the most useful and best keeping varieties grown	...	1 0
BROWN SPANISH, bright brown skin, of flattish shape; an excellent keeper	...	1 0
DANVER'S YELLOW, very fine and early, growing to a large size	...	1 0
JAMES' KEEPING, a first-class keeper, grows to a good size; an excellent sort	...	1 0
WHITE SPANISH, large and very mild, one of the best onions grown	...	1 0
TRIPOLI, Giant Red Italian, very large, of mild flavour; fine for autumn sowing	...	1 0
GIANT ROCCA, a splendid large hardy variety, fine globular shape, bright brown skin	...	1 0
SILVER SKIN, a small early variety, excellent for pickling	...	1 0
NUNEHAM PARK, improved White Spanish; fine stock	...	1 0
TREBON'S LARGE YELLOW, fine for exhibition	...	1 0

CULTIVATION.—The soil best adapted for Onions is of a heavy loamy character, in good condition, and possessing plenty of well-rotted manure in its composition. Sow in drills and thin out to about six inches apart; the surplus plants can be transplanted; should the weather permit they will produce fine bulbs. As the crop begins to ripen bend down the tops, it will mature the bulbs earlier. Though the autumn is the most favourable season in the milder districts of the colonies for ensuring a good crop, yet the seed may be sown at any time from March to September; sometimes the later sown crops turn out well.

... .. *P*ARSLEY.

	Per pkt.—s.	d.
FERN-LEAVED (Carter's), a distinct and fine curled variety, excellent for garnishing	...	0 6
EXTRA FINE CURLED, beautifully curled variety, the best for garnishing or general use	...	0 6
CHAMPION MOSS CURLED, an extremely useful variety for garnishing	...	0 6
MYATT'S GARNISHING, a fine curled sort	...	0 6

PARSLEY.—Continued.*Hollow-Crowned.*

CULTIVATION.—Parsley should be sown twice a year, during spring and autumn; it will succeed on any soil of ordinary quality, and is improved by transplanting. The seed takes a long time to vegetate, and often remains in the ground six weeks before it germinates.

As a culinary herb it is more used than any other, being in request all the year round for garnishing, mixing with salads, and flavouring broths and stews. It is often mixed with salads when onions are used, to prevent unpleasantness of the breath.

PARSNIP.

Per oz.—s. d.

ELCOMBE'S IMPROVED, an improved variety of the Hollow Crown, grows to a large size, with a clean root	...	...	...	...	0 9
HOLLOW CROWN, large, heavy cropping variety, best for general use	...	...	...	...	0 9
LARGE GUERNSEY, extensively cultivated in the Channel Islands	...	...	...	...	0 9
STUDENT, a medium-size variety, of excellent quality and rich flavour	...	...	...	...	0 9

Cheaper by the lb.

CULTIVATION.—The mode of cultivation already recommended for Carrots may be applied successfully to Parsnip. Sow in rows eighteen inches apart, thin out the young plants when sufficiently advanced, to eight or nine inches in the rows. As recommended for Carrots, all fresh manure must be avoided; the soil should be deeply worked, so as to produce fine long roots. Sow seed in August, September and October.

PUMPKIN and SQUASH.

Per pkt.—s. d.

IRON BARK (True), the best for table use, a splendid long keeping variety	...	...	...	...	0 6
GREY BOULOGNE, grows to an immense size, attaining, in some instances, from 40 to 150 lbs.; first rate for cattle	...	...	...	...	0 6
MAMMOTH, a good cattle variety, very productive	...	...	...	...	0 6

*Hubbard Squash.*

CROWN, one of the best table varieties, a good keeper, dry, and fine flavoured	...	...	...	...	0 6
BUTTON, a dry table variety, and good bearer	...	...	...	...	0 6
MARBLE-HEAD, grown more extensively in America than any other variety; it has a hard shell; its combination of sweetness, dryness, and delicious flavour is remarkable	...	...	...	...	0 6
BOSTON MARROW, a popular late Squash, thin skin, orange flesh, tender and rich, and of superior quality	...	...	...	...	0 6
ESSEX HYBRID, a cross between the Hubbard and Turban, having the superior qualities of the Turban with the dryness and hard shell of the Hubbard	...	...	...	...	0 6
HUBBARD, the best winter Squash in the world, fine grained, dry, keeps well, and of excellent flavour	...	...	...	...	0 6

AMERICAN TURBAN, one of the best varieties for early or late use; a good keeper, dry, and fine flavour	0 6
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

CULTIVATION.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, in good, strong, rich soil. It will be found to be an advantage to the young plants if a few grains of maize are sown with them, as recommended for Water Melon. Sow in September, October, and November.

RADISH.

4d. per oz.—Cheaper by the lb.

*Large White Turnip Radish.**Olive-Shaped Radish.**Small Early White Turnip Radish.*

LONG SCARLET

LONG SALMON

WHITE TURNIP

RED TURNIP

FRENCH BREAKFAST

WHITE SUMMER

BLACK SPANISH

OLIVE-SHAPED, WHITE TIPS

*Long Scarlet Radish.*

CULTIVATION.—A light rich soil that has been previously well manured produces the best Radish, though any ordinary soil will produce roots of fair quality. This crop is nearly always cultivated in beds, and sown broadcast; but a far better method is to sow in drills nine inches apart, and when the plants are fit thin out to a distance of two inches apart. By this means a much more even crop will be obtained. Sow every month.

RHUBARB.

1s. per oz.

GIANT

MYATT'S VICTORIA

ROYAL ALBERT

STOTT'S MONARCH

CULTIVATION.—To raise Rhubarb from seed it is necessary to sow the seed in a bed well sheltered and prepared previously. The soil cannot be too rich, as on this depends the vigorous growth of the stems, which is a point of excellence. When the young plants are large enough to handle, transplant into rows three feet apart; should flower stems appear, they should be immediately removed. It is a

very exhausting plant, and to keep it in vigour it will require a dressing of well-rotted manure every year; this should be given during the winter season. Sow the seed July to October.

SALSIFY and SCORZONERA.

1s. per oz.

*Scorzonera.*

CULTIVATION.—To be grown and used precisely the same as Parsnip and Carrot. When used for forcing, this crop is treated like Rhubarb; they should, however, be planted in clumps, and covered with a pot or box, and the grass-like tops cut and cooked like Seakale. Sow seed in August.

SEAKALE.

1s. per oz.

CULTIVATION.—In making beds for this vegetable, the ground must be deeply trenched and manured, and, as a dressing for autumn, a sprinkling of salt is very desirable—seaweed forked in will answer the same purpose. The plants should stand three feet apart in the beds, and early in the second season of their growth should be covered over with earthenware pots or wooden boxes; this will cause them to blanch, as it is only in this state they are used. As soon as the full cutting has been made, clear away the covering to allow the plants to make their natural growth and recover themselves for another season. Sow seed in August and September.

SPINACH.

Per oz.—s. d.

ROUND or SUMMER, best for spring or summer sowing, large

round leaved 0 4

PRICKLY or WINTER, best for autumn sowing

... .. 0 4

CULTIVATION.—Sow in rows about a foot apart, and thin out as soon as fit to handle. Spinach thrives best in good, rich soil, and should be well manured. Let the first picking be made as soon as the second leaves are full grown, and pinch out the top should the seed stems appear. The Round is recommended for summer and the Prickly for winter sowing. Sow Prickly in March and April, and the Round in August and September.

PERPETUAL or SPINACH BEET, a long supply of this vegetable can be kept up through the year, as soon as one gathering has been made fresh leaves spring up.

TOBACCO.

Per pkt.—s. d.

CONNECTICUT, HAVANA, VIRGINIA SEED LEAF, AND MARYLAND 0 6

CULTIVATION.—Sow in August or September in light, rich soil, in boxes or pans, and transplant into rows three to four feet apart.

TOMATO or LOVE APPLE.

Per pkt.—s. d.

ACME, fruit of fine shape and smooth outline, purplish crimson in colour, very prolific; one of the best 0 6

HATHAWAY'S EXCELSIOR, one of the finest Tomatoes in cultivation; the fruit is handsome, of perfect globular form, smooth, of large size when well grown, and a great cropper 0 6

LARGE RED, a well-known and very productive variety 0 6

TROPHY, an exceedingly large and nearly smooth variety, of fine appearance and good flavour 0 6

YELLOW PLUM, a very free cropper, fine flavour 0 6

TOMATO—Continued.*Large Red Tomato (Smooth).*

	Per pkt.—s. d.
GREEN GAGE, a handsome yellow variety, awarded a first-class certificate, Royal Horticultural Society	0 6
RED CHERRY, a small, red, cherry-shaped variety, of delicious flavour, an abundant cropper	0 6
SUTTON'S CHESWICK RED , admitted to be one of the most productive varieties in cultivation ; the fruit grows in clusters of from 10 to 25 fruit on each cluster	1 0
PERFECTION, a really splendid variety, good size, fine colour, handsome shape, and excellent flavour	1 0

*Large Red Tomato.*

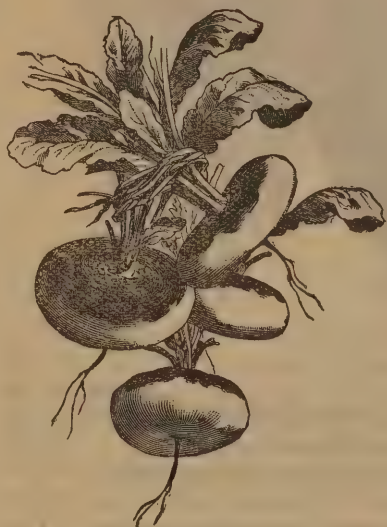
Plants of all the foregoing varieties, and of several new kinds lately introduced, will be supplied in August, September and October.

CULTIVATION.—This is a most important garden product, should be grown everywhere, and the facility with which it can be managed in this country places it within the reach of all classes. It will thrive on almost any soil, and, with but little attention, will yield enormous crops. The seed should be sown early in spring (say September), and the plants when ready to remove, put out to where they are to fruit, at about four feet apart. There are many varieties in cultivation, but the following we would suggest as the most suitable, viz., for kitchen, the Large Red Smooth, Mammoth Red, and Large Yellow; and for dessert, the Currant, Cherry, Green Gage, and Plum varieties are preferred. The latter I would recommend to be grown against a fence or wall, if possible; they will then fruit earlier and produce much finer quality than if allowed to trail on the ground. To the kitchen varieties may be added the Trophy, lately introduced from America, which produces very large fruit.

TOMATO—Continued.

RECIPE FOR TOMATO SAUCE.—Take 9lbs. of Tomatoes, sprinkle them with salt, and let them remain for two days ; boil them till the skin separates from them easily, then pulp them through a cullender, leaving the skins behind. To the pulp add 4ozs. of eschalots, chopped fine, 1 drachm cayenne pepper, 2 drachms ground white pepper, 2 drachms grated nutmegs, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. mixed spice, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ground ginger. Boil the whole well together for two hours ; then add 6ozs. strong acetic acid, $\frac{3}{4}$ -pint best sherry ; cool, bottle, and cork very securely.

FOR TOMATO CHUTNEY.—Take 3 quarts Tomatoes, 6 drachms cayenne pepper, 1lb. coarse brown sugar, 1lb. sultana raisins, 6ozs. salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. garlic, 6ozs. mustard seed, 8ozs. strong acetic acid. Rub the Tomatoes through a cullender. To the pulp, when strained, add the raisins chopped, and garlic sliced very fine. Slightly bruise the mustard seed, and mix in a mortar with the sugar, salt, and spices ; gradually add them to the Tomatoes. Boil the whole for two or three hours, constantly stirring ; lastly add the acetic acid ; cool, bottle, and cork.

TURNIP.

Red Top American Stone.



White Globe Strap Leaved.

	Per oz.—s. d.
EARLY RED TOP AMERICAN STONE STRAP LEAF, very early ; flesh, white and firm ; keeps well	0 4
ALL THE YEAR ROUND (Sutton's), a first-class variety, can be sown all the year round ; flesh, firm, and a good keeper	0 4
SNOWBALL, one of the best whites ; flesh, sweet and tender, of beautiful shape	0 4
ORANGE JELLY OR GOLDEN BALL, an excellent yellow variety, tender and sweet ; good for summer use	0 4
VEITCH'S RED GLOBE, a very superior sort for general crop, of handsome shape and fine flavour, remains a long time fit for use	0 4
EARLY WHITE STONE or 6 WEEKS, early, very tender and sweet, keeps well, fine for spring sowing	0 4
EARLY STRAP LEAF WHITE STONE, very early and of fine quality	0 4
LAING'S GARDEN SWEDE, splendid for summer sowing	0 3
WHITE STUBBLE STONE	0 3

Cheaper by the lb.

TURNIP.—Continued.



Milan Strap Leaved.



Early Stone Stubble.

CULTIVATION.—A good, deep, rich, but light soil should be selected for Turnips; but heavy manuring is not advisable, as it inclines the roots to coarseness, and the tops to a rank growth. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin the young plants to about nine inches from plant to plant; keep the weeds down by frequent hoeings. Sow for successional crop from August to May.

VEGETABLE MARROW.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
CUSTARD, free-bearing sort, of very fine flavour	0 6
EARLY LONG WHITE, very free-cropping variety, of good quality; best for general use	0 6
MOORE'S CREAM, an excellent free-fruited variety, of fine flavour, oval shaped... ..	0 6
PEN Y BYD (The Best in the World), an exceedingly prolific and new variety	1 0
GREEN STRIPED, a splendid variety, very prolific, good flavour	0 6

CULTIVATION.—Treat similar to Squash, allowing more space between the plants on account of their strong growth; stop the vines if necessary. The first-named is a bush variety.

HERBS.

6d. per packet.

Sow in autumn and spring. For the most of them it is advisable to sow in pans or boxes, or in some way where attention can be given to them in the way of watering and shading.

ARTICHOKE (Cynara scolymus)	OPIUM POPPY (Papaver somniferum)
BASIL, Bush (Ocimum minimum)	ROSEMARY (Rosmarinus officinalis)
„ Sweet (Ocimum suave)	RUE (Ruta graveolens)
BORAGE (Borago officinalis)	SAGE (Salva officinalis)
CARAWAY (Carum carui)	SAVORY, Summer (Satureia hortensis)
FENNEL (Anethum fœniculum)	„ Winter (Satureia montana)
HOREHOUND	SORREL, French (Rumex acetosa)
LAVENDER (Lavendula spica)	SUNFLOWER (Helianthus annuus)
MARIGOLD, Pot (Calendula officinalis)	THYME (Thymus vulgare)
MARJORAM, Pot (Origanum onites)	WORMWOOD (Artemisia absinthium)
„ Sweet (Origanum marjoram)	

CULINARY PLANTS, ROOTS, &c

ARTICHOKE, Globe	CAULIFLOWER, plants of sorts	LEEKS
„ Jerusalem, 6d. per lb.	CELERY, plants of sorts	RHUBARB, sorts
ASPARAGUS, 1 and 2 year old	HERBS, sorts	SEAKALE
CABBAGE PLANTS, of sorts	HORSE RADISH	STRAWBERRY PLANTS, of sorts

The above always on hand during the proper planting season.

All Seeds Carefully Tested before sending out.

EDIBLE BULBS.

GARLIC

ONION, Potato

ONION, Tree or Top

SCHALLOTS

BEANS and PEAS for COOKING.

BLUE PEAS for boiling, 3d. per lb.

WHITE HARICOT BEANS, 4d. per lb.

WHITE PEAS for boiling, 3d. per lb.

BIRD SEEDS.

STEADMAN'S MIXED SEED, specially well cleaned, put up in neat calico bags of 2lbs., 1s. a bag.

CANARY (Colonial and Imported)

MAW

HEMP

MILLET (White French)

LINSEED (Colonial and Imported)

RAPE (German)

RAPE (English)

BIRD LETTUCE

INGA

BIRD LIME, 1s. per oz.

POISONED WHEAT, 1s. per lb. box.

LAWN GRASS.

FOR LAWNS, CRICKET GROUNDS, CROQUET GROUNDS, BOWLING GREENS, ETC.

Very finest mixed, 1s. 6d. per lb., or 25s. per bushel of 20 lbs.

This mixture consists of nothing but the finest varieties of dwarf growing Grasses of the most perennial character, our aim being to supply only such varieties as are easily kept down either by the scythe or machine. It is nearly impossible to sow over much seed to have a fine velvety sward. About 4 bushels of seed is required for an acre, or about 2 bushels for renovating an old lawn. We will be happy to give any information or advice on the making of new lawns, etc.



Garden Requisites.

Gentlemen's Gardening and Hedging
Gloves
Ladies' Gardening Gloves
Garden Lines
Indelible Ink
Garden Trowels Weeding Forks

Garden Forks
Moss, in several colours
Florist Gum
Saynor's Pruning and Budding
Knives, all sizes and patterns
Secateurs, Saynor's, in different sizes

Waterproof Labels for Trees
Wood Labels, in all sizes, for
Plants or Pots
Vine Scissors
Dried Herbs, in Bottles
Grafting Wax

BOUQUET WIRE and **CAMELLIA STALK** or **STUBS**, for making bouquets.

ROFFIA GRASS, for grafting, budding, and tying flowers.

SULPHUR BELLOWS, an admirable contrivance for blowing sulphur on vines suffering from mildew, or applying Hellebore Powder and other insecticides in a dry form on plants of any kind.

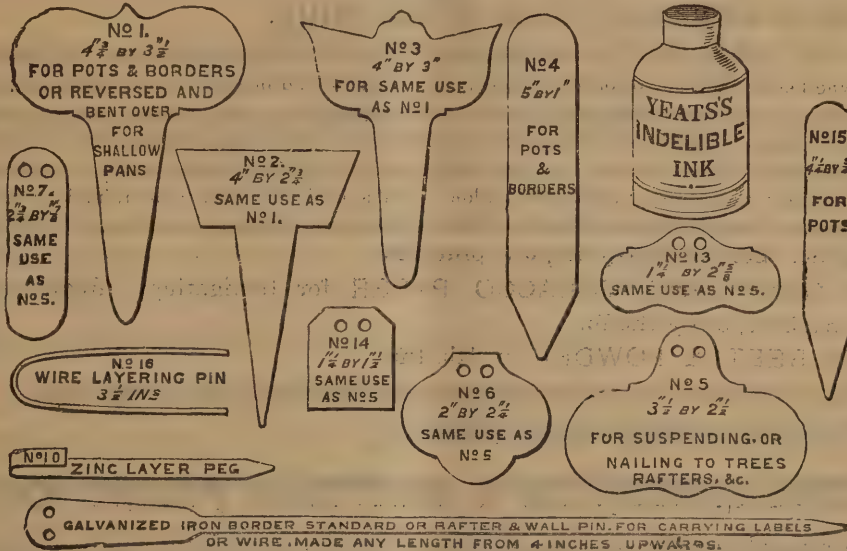
TEBBS' UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR has proved the best, and offers the following advantages over all others yet introduced: It will burn any kind of tobacco paper, tobacco rag or cord, tobacco leaf, common tobacco, cigar ends, or any other fumigating material. Price 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. each.

W. WELLS' PATENT SPRAY DISTRIBUTOR, a new garden implement of great value for distributing insecticides on plants infested with thrip, green fly, red spider, mildew, mealy bug, or any other pest, as it can be directed to any part required, and working as it does with such ease, it will be found of great use to ladies to cleanse rose bushes, etc. Highly recommended by the Horticultural Press and the most distinguished authorities on gardening. Price, 17s. 6d. each.

HAND PUMPS, locally made; a very useful implement.

Wolfe's Gardening Pencils, Hyacinth Glasses,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GARDENING

GLOVES
(ASSORTED SIZES).



FLOWER STICKS & LABELS (assorted).
Saynor's Pruning and Budding
Knives and Scissors.
GARDEN LINES AND REELS.

PATENT BRASS GARDEN SYRINGES.—These useful instruments can be used for a variety of purposes in the garden, particularly in the colonies, where insect pests are so numerous, and where the application of Gishurst's Compound and Fowler's Insecticide is so necessary. The syringe applies either of those compositions with a great saving of labour, as the largest sizes will throw water to the top of the highest fruit trees, and with the spreading roses will thoroughly sprinkle every leaf.

COMMON FLOWER POTS*—Thumb Pots, 9d. per dozen; 3-inch pots, 1s. 3d.; 4-inch, 2s.; 5-inch, 2s. 6d.; 6-inch, 3s.; 7-inch, 4s.; 8-inch, 6s.; 10-inch, 12s.; 12-inch, 18s. **COMMON FLOWER SAUCERS**—3-inch, 1s. 6d. per dozen; 4-inch, 2s.; 6-inch, 2s. 6d.; 7-inch, 3s.; 8-inch, 4s.; 10-inch, 6s.; 12-inch, 12s. **SEED PANS**—8-inch, 8s. per dozen; 10-inch, 12s.; 12-inch, 15s.

GILT EXPANDING COVERS, for flower pots. **ARTIFICIAL GRASSES**, in bunches of various sizes and colours. **ORNAMENTAL FLOWER VASES**, various sizes and designs. **ORNAMENTAL WARE**, any description made to order.

WIRE WREATH and **CROSS FRAMES**, used in making wreaths and crosses.

PROPAGATING GLASSES, 8-inch, 9-inch, 10-inch, 11-inch.

IRISH CROSS TROUGHS, for placing flowers in to put on graves.

GARDEN NETS, for covering fruit trees, strawberry beds, etc.

SUMMER CLOUD, used to paint greenhouses and shade from sun.

*SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE LINES

All Goods delivered free of charge at Wharf and Station.

GARDEN INSECTICIDES.

GISHURST COMPOUND, for the Destruction of all Insect Pests.—The annually increasing demand for this specific is, to a great extent, sufficient proof of its efficacy in destroying those numerous insect pests to which the orchard and the garden are so subject. In the numerous forms of blight which attack the Orange tree, it has been found of special service, and, in fact, is now the acknowledged remedy used by all the large fruitgrowers. It is also very efficacious as a dressing for Apple trees infested with American blight, and is also successfully used for the destruction of aphis, green fly, red spider, etc., by many of the nurserymen and gardeners throughout the colonies. It is now many years since this Compound was introduced to the notice of fruit growers, and the demand for it has steadily increased. We now offer it at the following rates:—Price, 1 lb. boxes, 1s. 6d.; 3 lb., 4s.; 12 lb., 14s.

FOWLER'S GARDENERS' INSECTICIDE.—Safely effectual, and easily destroys and prevents all the various insect blights and mildews infesting plants and trees. Used in the Royal Gardens. Invaluable to florists, nurserymen, fruit and vine growers, and others. Price, 2s. 6d. per bottle.

NICOTINE SOAP.—An unrivalled preparation for destroying insect life upon plants without injury to foliage. In jars, 1s. and 2s. each.

HELLEBORE POWDER and FLOUR OF SULPHUR.

SOLUBLE FIR TREE OIL, for destroying all insects and parasites that infest fruit trees and plants, whether at the roots or on the foliage, such as green and black fly, mealy bug, American blight, red spider, thrip, brown and white scale, woolly aphis, caterpillars, ants, worms, grubs, wood lice, etc. For mildew and blight on fruit and foliage it is a perfect cure. For grubs at the roots of cabbages and other vegetables, and the fly on turnips, etc., one pint to twenty gallons of water will be an effectual remedy, the solution costing under one penny per gallon. As a wash for dogs and animals it stands unrivalled. Syringing after the application of the insecticide will remove the dead insects, and leave the plants clean and beautiful. Sold in half-pints, 2s.; pints, 3s.

APPLEBY'S COMPOUND TOBACCO PAPER for fumigating. Requires no blowing. Sold in packets, or by the lb.

HARDIMAN'S BEETLE POWDER, in 1 lb. tins.

PARIS GREEN, extensively used to syringe trees affected with the codlin moth.

LONDON PURPLE, used for a similar purpose.

STANDEN'S GARDENERS' & AMATEURS' FRIEND MANURE,

For promoting a rapid, healthy, and fine-developed growth, with the highest excellence of colour, size, and quality of flowers, fruit, and vegetables. This Manure is, in the truest sense of the word, a gardeners' and an amateurs' friend, as it combines the greatest efficiency with safety, economy, and cleanliness, and is alike invaluable to all who aim to excel in the culture of flowers, fruit, and vegetables. It is (1) exceedingly rich in the most valuable and carefully-adjusted nutritive and stimulative properties, which supply to the soil the necessary forms of vegetable food for producing a rapid, healthy, and finely-developed growth, and the highest excellence of colour, size, and quality; (2) highly concentrated, of uniform strength, and can be applied with so little time and labour that its cost is considerably less even than manure water; (3) inodorous, and will not even stain the floors and stages, so that it can be used freely in the conservatory, and other plant-houses frequented by ladies, without the unpleasant smell and inconvenience of other manures. The merits we claim for it—of efficiency, safety, economy, and cleanliness—are conclusively proved by the opinion of the leading nurserymen, exhibitors, and others who have used it, and are so satisfied with its superiority in every respect that they have decided to use it exclusively in the future for all plants to which they have been in the habit of giving manure water, guano, and other manures. Price, 1 lb. tin, 1s. 3d.; 2 lb., 2s.; 3 lb., 2s. 9d.; 5 lb., 4s.

FISON'S HORTICULTURAL VINE AND PLANT FERTILIZER. Price, 7 lb. bags, 1s. 9d.; 14 lb., 3s.; 28 lbs., 5s.

♦ Agricultural ♦ Seeds ♦

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

WE make a speciality of this Branch of our business, and call the attention of Settlers, Farmers, Runholders, and others to our superior stocks of **GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS**, all of which we procure from the most reliable sources, and of which we make repeated Tests and Trials in our Trial grounds. We are therefore in a position to prove the quality and vitality of every seed we send out. Buyers of Grass and Clover Seeds should all be careful in procuring seeds only of the best quality, as so-called cheap seeds can never be relied upon, being full of obnoxious weeds, to the detriment of the buyer, who finds it out when too late that instead of having a fine pasture of grass and clovers, it is a pasture of weeds. Believe in the old motto, "If a thing's worth doing, it's worth doing well."

We will be happy at all times to send samples and quotations of Clovers and Grasses to any part of the Colony.

THE TRADE AND LARGE BUYERS LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.

CABBAGE (for Cattle).

LARGE DRUMHEAD	FLAT DUTCH	CHAMPION PRIZE OX
THOUSAND-HEADED	SCHWEINFURT	GIBSON'S DWARF DRUMHEAD (Selected)

CABBAGE (Field).

A most useful and profitable vegetable, and might be advantageously cultivated if planted early in the autumn, after the disappearance of the aphid. It is highly nutritious, and would be found of great value to dairy farmers, as cows eat it greedily, and milk well on it. About 5,000 plants are required to plant an acre, or 1 lb. of seed.

When milch cows are fed on cabbages, the yield of milk is very great.

MANGEL WURZEL.

CHAMPION ORANGE GLOBE	RED GLOBE	LONG RED MAMMOTH, IMPROVED
IMPROVED CHAMPION YELLOW ORANGE	ELVETHAM RED	GOLDEN TANKARD

CULTIVATION.—Mangel is so well known that little need be said of its merits. It is the most productive root crop in cultivation for feeding cattle and pigs, yielding from 30 to 50 tons per acre. It will grow in almost any soil that is properly tilled and manured; deep soil is most suitable for the long varieties. Six pounds of seed is ample for an acre. Sow seed from August to the end of the year.

The seeds of the different varieties offered have been saved from specially selected stocks, and farmers can rely upon getting seed of highly germinating power.

CARROT.

WHITE BELGIAN (SELECTED)	SELECT LONG RED ALTRINGHAM
JAMES' INTERMEDIATE (SELECTED)	WILTSHIRE GIANT (WHITE)

CARROT (Field).

We believe that this crop can be grown to pay well with field cultivation, for feeding stock. It is a highly nutritious and healthful food, and can be stored like Mangel Wurzel or Swede Turnips; if only for a change of feed it is highly recommended to the dairy farmer. Plant in drills on light or sandy soils. Quantity of seed required per acre, six pounds.

All our Seeds are imported from the most reliable sources.

M U S T A R D.

Useful for sheep feed, and is also extensively grown on fallow lands and stubbles to plough in for manure. We can with confidence recommend Mustard for such use, as it has proved very successful in the Waikato and other parts. Sow about 20 pounds to the acre.

C L O V E R S.

ALSYKE (<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>)	RED (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>)
COWGRASS OR PERENNIAL RED (<i>Trifolium</i> <i>pratense perenne</i>)	SCARLET (<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>)
LUCERNE (<i>Medicago sativa</i>)	TREFOIL (<i>Medicago lupulina</i>)
	TREFOIL BIRDSFOOT (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>)
	WHITE (<i>Trifolium repens</i>)

C L O V E R (A l s y k e , o r H y b r i d).

A Hybrid variety of White Clover, slightly tinged with pink. It will be found valuable for permanent pasture; very hardy, and will thrive in any soil. We would recommend it as one of the elements in mixtures for permanent pastures.

C L O V E R (P e r e n n i a l R e d , o r C o w g r a s s).

This variety yields very heavy crops, and is most suitable for cutting. It is found to succeed in any part of the colony; deep cultivation is wanted for this crop, and it will give large returns. Should be in all mixtures for permanent pasture.

C L O V E R (W h i t e).

Is found to succeed admirably all over the colony, and in some parts it seems to be almost indigenous. It suffers during dry seasons, but springs quickly after the first rains. It is excellent feed, and is admirably adapted for mixing with grasses, and should be introduced into every pasture.

G R A S S E S.

COCKSFOOT (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>)	LESPEDeza STRIATA OR JAPAN CLOVER
COUCH GRASS (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>), or Creeping Dog-tooth Grass, the Doob Grass of the Hindoos.	MEADOW GRASS, EVERGREEN WOOD (<i>Poa</i> <i>nemoralis</i>)
CRESTED DOGSTAIL (<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>)	MEADOW GRASS, ROUGH (<i>Poa trivialis</i>)
FESCUE, FINE-LEAVED (<i>Festuca ovina tenuifolia</i>)	" " SMOOTH (<i>Poa pratense</i>)
" HARD (<i>Festuca duriuscula</i>)	PRAIRIE GRASS (<i>Bromus unoloides</i>)
" MEADOW (<i>Festuca pratensis</i>)	RIB GRASS (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>)
" SHEEP'S (<i>Festuca ovina</i>)	RYE GRASS, Italian (<i>Lolium Italicum</i>)
" TALL (<i>Festuca elatior</i>)	" " Perennial (<i>Lolium perenne</i>)
" VARIOUS-LEAVED (<i>Festuca heterophylla</i>)	SAINFOIN (<i>Hedysarum onobrychis</i>)
FOXTAIL, MEADOW (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>)	TIMOTHY, or Catstail (<i>Phleum pratense</i>)
RATTAIL, useful for poor land.	YARROW (<i>Achillea millefolia</i>)

B E A N S.

HORSE

LONG POD

HELIGOLAND OR TICK.—The Tick Bean thrives well in the colder parts of our colony. It is very prolific and might be introduced advantageously as a change crop. A stiff clay soil is most suitable. Quantity of seed required to sow an acre, two bushels.

BROOM CORN.

This plant has been largely cultivated in California and other parts of America for very many years, and is of great commercial value. Every housekeeper in the colony wants a broom, and why should we not have them from our own soil? The Broom Corn produces well in this colony, and we believe will pay splendidly; it, like all other millets (to which family it belongs), likes a good soil. It should be sown and managed like the common *Sorghum saccharatum*, only leaving more distance between the rows and the plants in the row, the object being to produce length of well-grown heads for broom-making purposes.

BUCKWHEAT.

This is an excellent green crop; the seed is useful for pig and poultry feed, and bees are very fond of feeding off the flowers. There is nothing better for clearing foul land than this crop; it grows thick and very rapidly, and renders the land friable, and ready for the reception of a permanent crop. In America, Buckwheat cakes are much esteemed. Quantity required for an acre, two bushels. Sow, when danger from frosts is over, on poor, light, or sandy soils, where it succeeds best.

COCKSFOOT.

This is a very superior strong growing variety, which yields a large quantity of herbage, and from the rapidity of its growth after cutting or feeding off, it is a very desirable grass to introduce into all pastures. It may be sown either alone or mixed with other grasses. We have a fine stock of the above, colonial-grown seed; quantity required per acre, thirty pounds. This plant stands our droughts better than any other European variety. In sowing, we do not advise the use of harrows after the land is prepared; if the weather is suitable, a roller (light) passed over it is sufficient.

KOHL RABI.

All kinds of stock, and particularly sheep, are fond of Kohl Rabi. It stands the dry weather and is not subject to the attacks of the fly. 1lb. seed is sufficient to transplant an acre.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL GRASS.

This is one of the most useful grasses. It is not particular to soil, is rather dwarf in habit, leaves being short and narrow, giving it rather a stunted appearance; however, as a sheep grass it is to be highly recommended, as they keep it closely eaten down, which is always a criterion of the quality of the grass. Its seed stems are rather hard and coarse, and are not generally eaten by sheep, so that it will rapidly spread when once introduced; it makes a thick turf. This forms part of our lawn mixture. We can specially recommend this grass to flockmasters.

LUCERNE.

This is one of the most profitable forage plants in New South Wales; as a hay crop it has been cultivated to the exclusion of nearly every other plant. The land must be well worked previous to sowing, and the quantity of seed required per acre, sown broadcast, is about twenty pounds; and if in drills, which is most to be recommended, fourteen to sixteen pounds is sufficient. Lucerne thrives best on rich, deep, loose, light and dry soils. All stock eat it readily, either green or as hay; it is also extensively grown for ensilage.

MEADOW FESCUE GRASS.

This grass is generally found under similar circumstances as *Alopecurus pratensis*, preferring a rich, damp soil, in which it grows abundantly. It has broad green leaves, very bright in colour, is fibrous rooted, and of perennial duration; it is of greater value at the time of flowering than when the seed is ripe. Should be sown in all mixtures for permanent pasture.

MEADOW FOXTAIL GRASS.

This grass is usually found on the best and richest pastures in England, and should prove valuable on the rich flats of our rivers. It is very early, and grows rapidly after being eaten down; produces long, broad, soft foliage, and bears a stout stem. Once established in rich soil it will doubtless propagate itself abundantly. This is one of our choicest grasses, is splendid feed, and should be included in every mixture. The seed is particularly light, and requires careful sowing.

PARSLEY (Sheep's).

This is a really valuable plant in pastures, and should be more used; sheep and cattle are fond of it, and in spring, when the latter are liable to get blown on young Clover, the Parsley acts as an antidote. It is of biennial duration, but will ripen and scatter seed enough to keep its place for many years. Hares and other game are partial to it, and those who are fond of sport would do well to have a little in their paddocks. We recommend one pound of seed per acre, sown down with grasses for permanent pasture.

LUPINS (White and Yellow).

These seeds are extensively grown on the Continent of Europe for ploughing in for manure on fallow lands and stubbles. We can with confidence recommend Lupins for the same. Sow about forty pounds to the acre.

PRAIRIE GRASS.

This most valuable grass has now become so well and favourably known that we do not consider ourselves called upon to say much in its favour. We may state, however, that it is a very hardy variety, stands drought as well, if not better, than other grasses, and can be kept constantly under the scythe, and is well relished by all kinds of stock. We desire, however, to give cultivators a few hints, which may save disappointment from the result of first trials.

It is believed by many that Prairie Grass is an annual, such having been their experience of its durability; this, however, we shall readily explain to be the result of a weak first growth being allowed to run to seed, and thereby weakening the young plant to such an extent that it becomes *run out*, and prematurely disappears. Let those who are anxious to succeed with the cultivation of this valuable grass, cut it closely two or three times, after which, if required for pasture, let the stock be turned in; the grass should be kept moderately eaten or cut down, and we venture to say that all shall be amply satisfied that, as it continues to thicken from year to year, it is not an annual, but a *perennial*. We recommend autumn and winter as the best seasons for sowing, and if this cannot be accomplished, it should be done early in the spring, so as to establish the braird before the summer sets in. We recommend this grass as the most valuable to squatters, who, by sowing a few bushels broadcast over their runs, will secure a most permanent grass. The quantity required per acre is at least three bushels.

PARSNIPS.

This is a valuable root for cows, either for fattening or for increasing the quantity of milk. The increased yield and superior quality of the milk and cream, when cows are fed on Parsnips, is remarkable, and no dairy farmer should omit to grow this root. Sow six pounds to the acre, on rich, deep, loose soil.

RYE GRASS (Italian).

This grass is more adapted for cutting than grazing, as it will produce a heavier crop than the common Rye Grass, is more erect in its habit, and earlier to maturity, and is very nutritious. It should be sown in rich, moist soil, and for hay, should be cut when in bloom. It frequently forms part of mixtures for pasture, but it is not so durable as the Perennial Rye Grass; the fact of its being earlier in the spring entitles it to a place in the mixture. Quantity of seed per acre, exclusive of Clover, about fifty pounds—two and a-half bushels.

RYE (for Green Fodder)

Is very useful to sow on poor, dry soils for green fodder. It may also be advantageously used mixed with Tares to support the plants. Two bushels of seeds will sow an acre. Sow first rains after summer, or if sown with Tares, sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels Rye and $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels Tares to an acre.

RIB GRASS.

This is a highly valuable forage plant, and should form a part of every pasture mixture for sheep. It is particularly adapted for dry pastures and poor land; its young growth is much relished by sheep, and is highly nutritious. One pound of seed per acre will be enough with other grasses for permanent pasture.

RYE GRASS (Perennial).

Although this is one of the oldest grasses in cultivation, many disappointments are experienced by parties too anxious to realize a rapid profit on their outlay, and a few hints on its management will, we hope, be useful to intending purchasers of seeds.

In selecting Rye Grass seed it is at all times advisable to obtain the heaviest samples, for, as a rule, they are the produce of old pastures, and more durable than seed saved from young crops. The disappointments previously alluded to arise from a want of knowledge of the character of the grass, and are easily explained. Rye Grass is naturally perennial, but may prove annual by a little mismanagement; and to make a serviceable pasture, we would offer the following suggestions:—The land should be clean and brought to a fine state for the reception of the seed; when sowing is finished, let a bush harrow be passed over the paddock, and then a roller of medium weight, and when the young grass is well established, either pass the scythe over it or let it be eaten off with sheep when the land is not too moist. Continue to put the stock on it during the whole of the first season, but do not by any means attempt to let it stand either for hay or seed till it has been well grazed. By this treatment the grass will become more dense in its habit, and much more profitable in after years; but if allowed to mature seed the first season, it will be forced to a premature death, and cause much loss and disappointment, and the produce will only be a poor sample of seed with a delicate constitution, which, when marketed and sown by other growers, can only lead to further disappointments.

From the demand for good Rye Grass seed of late years, we have given our strictest attention to the selection of good samples of colonial growth, in order that we may be able to supply our customers with a superior article and free from weeds. We hope in future to send out samples superior to anything hitherto offered. Our chief object being to supply only the best, we cannot attempt to compete in price with the grasses usually offered by auction, and we hope our friends will see it to their ultimate advantage to avoid dirty pastures by sowing down clean seed at only a slight extra cost.

We have a fine sample of Pacey's perennial Rye Grass, English imported, extra fine dressed, which we can safely recommend to anyone requiring a change of seed.

SMOOTH-STALKED MEADOW GRASS (Poa Pratensis).

This variety is sure to take a first place amongst imported grasses. It grows naturally in dry soil, has creeping roots, which enable it to withstand a long dry season; it is able to hold its ground against any natural grasses when once established, and is to be found growing in large patches to the exclusion of all other grasses. It makes fine early feed, and yields a large quantity of herbage.

RAPE BROAD-LEAVED (English Sowing).

Valuable as a green food for cattle or sheep, also sown on fallow land and stubbles. It is sometimes sown with Grass and Clovers for permanent pasture as it grows very quick and soon produces feed. Sow 12lbs. seed to acre broadcast or 6lbs. drilled.

SORGHUM.

BROOM CORN (True)

IMPHEE (Planter's Friend)

SACCHARATUM (Sugar Millet).

Sorghum *Saccharatum* is an exceedingly useful foliage plant, yielding a large amount of green food during the summer season, when grass is very short and green food generally scarce; it is especially of service to dairy farmers, and its highly nutritious and saccharine qualities should recommend its culture to a much larger extent. Very useful for ensilage.

Imphee (Planter's Friend).—This is a variety of Sorghum, and requires the same treatment in cultivation. It does not produce so heavy a crop as the Sorghum *Saccharatum*, but it is much richer in saccharine matter, and consequently superior for feeding purposes. It is largely cultivated in New South Wales as a forage crop, and our own experience of it in this colony leads us to recommend it as well worthy of a place on every dairy farm. Sow in drills, about three feet apart, at the rate of 12 lbs. per acre; if broadcast on clean land, 18 lbs. will be required.

TIMOTHY GRASS.

THE GRASS OF AMERICA—as there it is cultivated to the exclusion of nearly all others. This may be accounted for from the fact that it adapts itself to nearly any soil, is a capital grazing grass, and produces excellent hay. Another good quality which it possesses, is that you can grow a full crop of seed, well ripen it and thresh it, when the hay will be found to be more nutritious than if it had been cut green. Its favourite locality is a moist soil, but will succeed well on high and dry places, where its roots will become bulbous. It is of strong growth, and yields abundant feed.

SPRING

TARES or VETCHES.

BLACK OR WINTER

Sow in March with Barley or Rye. These yield an immense amount of forage, which is relished by all kinds of stock; it is generally cut green. It is also a good crop for ploughing in as green manure. Quantity required per acre, say one bushel, with one bushel Rye; the latter keeps the stems from lying upon the ground. Tares will grow on almost any soil.

TOBACCO.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF
HAVANA

MARYLAND
FLORIDA

KENTUCKY
VIRGINIA

All 6d. per packet.

TURNIP (Field Varieties).

WHITE FLESH—

DEVONSHIRE GREY STONE
WHITE GLOBE
GREEN GLOBE
IMPROVED LARGE ABERDEEN GREEN-TOP
GOLDEN TANKARD
POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE

YELLOW FLESH—

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN
LAING'S IMPROVED SWEDE
SKIRVING'S PURPLE-TOP SWEDE
EAST LOTHIAN SWEDE
HURST'S PERFECTION SWEDE
IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP SWEDE

Quantity required per acre—For TURNIPS, 3 lbs; for SWEDES, 4 lbs.; sown in drills.

Our stocks of Turnips are saved from carefully selected stocks, and we can with confidence recommend them as pure and genuine. Great care should be taken in purchasing Turnip seed, as there are large quantities of very inferior and old stocks annually shipped to the Colonies, hence the cheap seeds that purchasers are tempted to buy.

PEAS (Field).

WHITE

BLUE

GREY

SANFOIN, LINSEED (Colonial), LINSEED (Imported), MILLET.

SUGAR BEETS.

GREEN TOP

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED

SILESIAN

RED TOP

All Seeds Carefully Tested before sending out.

PERMANENT PASTURE & FATTENING PADDOCKS.

INSTRUCTION FOR LAYING DOWN PASTURE LANDS.

The land should be well ploughed during the summer, and if possible, allowed to lie a short time exposed to the action of the atmosphere before being harrowed down. All weeds and rubbish gathered by the harrows should be burned on the land, and the ashes spread about. The harrows should be well worked and the soil reduced to a fine tilth, so as to be suitable for the reception of so small a seed as that of grass. A second or cross ploughing and harrowing will be amply repaid in the increased luxuriance and durability of the pasture, as the more the land is worked and enriched, the more food there is available for the plant. On an appearance of rain, the seed should be sown as evenly as possible, and covered with light seed harrows or a bush harrow. It is false economy to merely throw the seed on the land and leave it; for years after the difference may be seen between that which was harrowed in and that which was merely beaten in by the rain.

Autumn is the best time for sowing, as there is then all the winter for the young plants to make roots and stool out before the spring comes, when its tendency will be to shoot for seed; but it may, indeed, be sown with safety as late as August, or even September, if the season be a damp one.

If the land is naturally dry, or a dry district, it is better rolled immediately after the sowing; but if there is plenty of moisture, it may be left till the plants put forth the third blade, or later.

In some parts it is the common method of laying down pastures to sow the grass seed with a grain crop, so that when the crop is cut, the grasses have possession of the ground, and a pasture is formed without the trouble of again working the land; but we object to this system as being against both the theory and practice of good farming, and especially unsuited to this country.

The grasses, being cereals, require to extract from the soil similar food to the grain crop. Each impoverishes the other, and both are injured in their growth, but the latter outstrips and overshadows its plebeian competitor, so that when the grain is cut, the grass plants, instead of being bold and vigorous, are weakly and diminutive, and unable to bear the full force of the summer sun, to which they are now exposed. Thus the pasture is never so good when sown with or after a grain crop as when following a root crop, or on clean new land.

The new pasture should on no account be allowed to seed the first year, as the young plants are thereby severely taxed and their future capabilities frequently materially injured, besides which, this maiden seed when sown has a great tendency to lose its perennial character.

When it is convenient, the ground should be mown as soon as there is sufficient cut for the scythe. Where this cannot be done, a lot of young stock may be turned in as soon as there is a good bite. We prefer first grazing off with young cattle, because their weight is lighter, and they are not so apt to pull up the young plants as are fullgrown cattle. Sheep are inclined to nip too close. The pasture is ready for work, and the usual stock may be turned in as soon as the plants are sufficiently strong to withstand being pulled out.

We have now supplied all needful instructions for giving the pasture a fair start. There is some art in the after-management of permanent pastures so as to make them yield the maximum amount of food, but we need not here discuss the relative advantage of constant or occasional grazing. Suffice it to say to either dairyman, farmer, or grazier, that by eating close, the bite is always fresher, sweeter, and more nutritious than if allowed to grow long, yet it must always be kept of sufficient length to COVER THE GROUND WELL FROM THE SUN, AND CATCH THE DEW.

TABLE No. 1.—For Permanent Pasture.

	lbs.
Perennial Rye Grass	20
Italian Rye Grass	3
Cocksfoot	5
White, Red, Alsike Clovers and Cow-grass	6
Timothy	1
Sheep's Fescue	1
Hard Fescue	1
Tall Fescue	2
Meadow Fescue	2
Poa Pratensis	1
Crested Dogstail	1
Sufficient for one acre	43

These mixtures are admirably adapted for laying down feeding paddocks. The varieties coming to maturity at different times, will yield a successional supply of feed all the year round. We also recommend mixtures to dairy farmers, whom experience should have taught that it is impossible to farm to advantage without cultivation. A few acres properly laid down with these mixtures will be found worth many acres of native pasture.

Terms—Cash from Unknown Correspondents.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.



JANUARY.

The flower garden and pleasure ground should now be looking its best; grass on the lawn should be kept short, grass edgings clipped, walks clean and tidy; shrubberies should be looked over, and all superfluous growth cut away. In the mixed flower garden tie, stake, and pinch superfluous shoots. Balsams, Cockscombs, etc.: Give an occasional watering with liquid manure. Mulch Camellias, Azaleas, &c.; in fact, if it were not for appearance sake, we should say mulch the whole border. Mulching checks excessive evaporation, causing plants to send their roots deeper into the ground, and when water is supplied, retaining it longer. When water is used always give heavy drenchings, never in small quantities, as that does not penetrate far, and it only has the effect of drawing the roots to the surface, where they get burned. Remove all decayed blooms. Do not allow seed-pods to form unless you want to save seed. To keep the different bedding plants—such as Verbena, Cineraria Maritima, Lobelia, Petunia, Iresine, Ageratum, &c.—within due limits, strict attention must be given to pinching and pegging. Give them occasional waterings with liquid manure, and mulch. Remove all blooms as they decay. Lift all early flowering Bulbs as they ripen. Tie up Dahlias, and pinch. Propagate Antirrhinums, Pelargoniums, and Pansies from cuttings; Carnations, Pinks, and Picotees by layering. Clip live fences. Regulate and tie up climbers as they grow. Keep the surface soil continually stirred by the hoe. Keep everything as neat and trim as possible.

FEBRUARY.

This being the hottest month, water should be used copiously. The flower garden being now in full bloom, no pains should be spared to keep up the bloom for the longest possible period. To this end never allow the beds or borders to get into a bad state for want of weeding or picking off all decayed flowers and foliage, or for want of regulating the growth by pinching and pegging, for once they are allowed to get into a bad state it is much more difficult to make them tidy again than to keep them so. The lawn must be kept well mown, otherwise the finer grasses are destroyed, and the appearance of the lawn spoiled for the rest of the season. Finish layering Carnations, Picotees, and Pinks. Dahlias: Well water, thin out, stake, and tie up. Roses should receive a liberal supply of liquid manure to ensure a better display of bloom in autumn. This is the best month to bud Roses. Continue to lift Bulbs as they ripen, and store away. Now is the season to determine upon different varieties of plants required for next season's bedding out. Commence preparation of beds for propagation of same next month.

MARCH.

The routine work in this department will now be great. Watering has still to be done copiously, and, in addition to removing all the decayed flower stems and foliage, keep the surface of the soil well stirred by hoeing. Herbaceous plants of many varieties are now becoming "seedy," and should be gone over to remove all dead stems; others will require tying up, such as Chrysanthemums; these too should receive a plentiful supply of manure water. Encourage growth of plants useful for winter flowering. Sow a few varieties of hardy annuals for winter and spring flowering. All propagation of bedding plants intended for next season's requirements should be carried on with despatch; shade cuttings from hot sun during the day and water slightly every evening, just keeping the soil moist. Dahlias: Tie up, thin out, and water freely. Roses: The stocks recently budded should be examined, and the ligatures loosened or removed as required. Store Bulbs as they ripen. Procure Bulbs for early spring flowering, not only to have them in readiness for planting next month, but to ensure good roots. Lawn: Attention must still be paid to mowing and rolling.

APRIL.

The best of the floral display will now be over. By removing all decayed flowers from bedding plants, and cutting back, they may still award a moderate display of bloom. Salvias are now prominent for their display of gay flowers, and the many varieties of Bouvardia, the most useful of plants for their decorative value in autumn. In the herbaceous or mixed border the favourite Chrysanthemum will now be in full bloom. Tie up and thin out where necessary; supply liquid manure freely. Dahlias are still in bloom: attend to tying up. The

autumn display of Roses affords a cheerful aspect. Remove all annuals that are past flowering. Sow a few hardy kinds for early flowering. Lift layers of Carnations, &c., and plant either in a bed together or where intended to remain. Plant out Antirrhinums, Pansies, Pentstemons, &c. Plant Anemones, Hyacinthus, Irises, Narcissus, Tulips, Crocuses, &c., for early flowering. The herbaceous border should now be looked closely over, and any varieties that have outgrown the spaces allotted to them reduced to proper dimensions. Where any have stood long in the same place an entire removal and re-planting will be found essential. Before re-planting, the borders intended for them should be trenched deeply, and well manured and drained. Proceed with the making of new walks and other alterations, levelling and re-laying turf. Lawn : Same as last month.

MAY.

Any alterations that are required ought to be completed by the end of this month, such as manuring and trenching, forming new lawns, and renovating old by topdressing with a good rich compost, swept and raked well into the ground, and by sowing a little fresh seed. The mixed border, like every other department, will be fast assuming its winter garb ; with the exception of Chrysanthemums there will be little in flower. Lift Dahlia roots as they ripen and lay out to dry previous to storing away for winter. Plant out main crop of Bulbs for spring flowering, viz. : Anemone, Iris, Ixia, Hyacinth, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Sparaxis, &c. ; also a few hardy Gladioli for early flowering. Fork, manure, and dig all flower beds and borders, removing decayed stems, leaves, &c. All plants should be marked or labelled, so as to indicate their whereabouts. To fill spaces caused by decay of annuals and other tender plants introduce hardy plants from pots ; by this means the mixed border is still inviting and attractive. Cut back and trim all herbaceous and soft-wooded plants, divide those that are overgrown, regulate and replant.

JUNE.

All alterations (as directed in last month's operations) remaining unfinished should be completed as quickly as possible, that the planting of all kinds of evergreens and ornamental trees may proceed as weather permits. Also plant, re-arrange, and divide all herbaceous plants, in doing which care should be taken to keep the tallest and strongest growing varieties at the back of the borders or in the middle of beds or clumps, and the colours and varieties so disposed that the whole may appear to the best advantage when in flower. Finish planting out late flowering varieties of Bulbs, and stir the soil around those that are growing. Lawns should be rolled frequently. This operation improves the texture and quality of the grass. If lawns or grass verges are the least unlevel they should be taken in hand at once. Attend to pruning hardy and deciduous shrubs and trees, regulating the branches to keep the plants in good natural form and within bounds being all that is annually required. Climbers on walls, trellises, and arbours should be thinned out and trained, if not already done. Keep beds, borders, and walks neat and clean.

JULY.

The present being the depth of the winter season, there is but little of an attractive nature in the outdoor department of a garden. Proceed with the planting of hardy shrubs, trees, &c., paying particular attention to the arrangement of heights, colours, and different styles of growth of various kinds, each being placed so as not to destroy the beauty of the other. This is of the utmost importance in ornamental planting. Planting should not be done when the ground is very wet. Examine all trees and shrubs to see they are perfectly secure in the ground ; when otherwise, stake and tread. Camellias : Thin flower-beds where necessary, and remove all decayed blooms. Plant Roses and other hardy plants. Keep the soil well stirred around all Bulbs above ground.

AUGUST.

Proceed with winter operations. Continue tree and shrub planting as opportunity and weather permit. Box edgings may now be laid as soon as the soil is sufficiently dry to handle. Amaryllis, Lilliums, and Gladioli should now be planted. Seeds of the hardier varieties of annuals may be sown. Finish planting Roses. Prune those intended for early flowering in the beginning of the month, but where this is not required pruning should be deferred until later, for then better and more constant blooms may be expected. Apply a liberal quantity of compost or manure. Spring flowering plants of various kinds will soon become interesting and attractive. Keep the soil well stirred around Anemones, Hyacinths, Tulips, and other early flowering Bulbs. Attend to plants that have been struck during the autumn for bedding out next month. Proceed with planting out Antirrhinums, Carnations, Chrysanthemums, Hollyhocks, Fuchsias, Pansies, Picotees, Pinks, Pentstemons, Perennial Phloxes, Pelargoniums, &c. Let walks be kept swept and rolled as often as required, and the same must be done as regards lawns, grass walks, verges, &c.

SEPTEMBER.

Sow extensively all hardy kinds of annuals, and towards the end of the month, if genial weather, the more tender sorts; thin out those previously sown and keep a good look out for slugs. Many of the varieties of annuals (such as *Dianthus*, *Linnaria*, *Phlox*, *Portulacca*, *Sanvitalia*, *Saponaria*, *Zinnia*, &c.) are better adapted for bedding out than many of the orthodox plants now used, as they produce a profusion of bloom almost throughout the summer and autumn months. The summer bedding plants (viz., *Ageratum*, *Antirrhinum*, *Calceolaria*, *Bouvardia*, *Cinerarias*, *Cineraria Maritima*, *Iresine*, *Lobelia*, *Pelargonium*, *Petunia*, *Salvia*, *Verbena*, &c.) ought now to be planted out. Particular care must be taken as to arrangement of colours and proper disposition. Bulbs: Attend to last month's directions. Roses: Finish pruning in the early part of the month. Old roots of Dahlias for early flowering may now be planted, but young plants that have been started in warmth must not be planted till the last week of the month. Azaleas, Camellias, and Rhododendrons, when done flowering, thin out and prune sparingly where necessary; stir the surface of the soil around the plants and mulch to encourage fresh growth. Lawn: Mow and roll frequently, keep walks clean and tidy.

OCTOBER.

Continue to sow annuals; thin out and transplant those previously sown; attend to keeping down slugs and snails, so destructive at this season of the year. Summer bedding plants ought now all to be planted out. Straggling growing plants will require to be put into form by pegging. Attend to watering of plants recently planted, and those likely to be injured by wind should be staked at once. Dahlias started last month will now be throwing up shoots; divide old roots or increase from cuttings. Roses: Mulch and water freely in dry weather; keep fly in check by syringing with soapsuds or tobacco-water. Bulbs: Plant for succession Gladioli, *Amaryllis*, and *Liliums*. Tie up and regulate climbers. Clip Box edgings. Keep walks neat and clean. Grass: Mow and roll frequently.

NOVEMBER.

Complete sowing of annuals. Bedding plants should now be making rapid progress towards filling the beds, and to aid them in their growth, all blooms for the present should be picked off. The trailing varieties, such as *Petunias*, *Verbenas*, &c., will require attention in regulating by means of pinching and pegging down. Carnations, Picotees, and Pinks will soon be in flower; stake and tie up neatly. The Rose grower will now reap the reward of his past labours; remove all faded blooms and water freely with liquid manure. Continue to plant Dahlias. Stake, tie up, and thin those previously planted. In dry seasons mulching the flower-beds is of the utmost benefit; with such things as *Fuchsias*, *Verbenas*, *Violets*, *Calceolarias*, and other such like plants mulching becomes a necessity. In the mixed border the tall-growing perennials require tying up to stakes, and so keeping neat and tidy. When the larger plants are permitted to grow wildly they do not display their floral attractions nearly so well. Lift early spring flowering Bulbs as they ripen off, and fill spaces with annuals or hardy plants from greenhouse, many of which may be transferred into the open air for the summer decoration of the flower garden. Grass and walks same as last month.

DECEMBER.

Complete planting out tender annuals in early part of the month; also *Salvia Splendens*, *Bouvardias*, Dahlias, *Chrysanthemums*, &c., for autumn flowering. Lift and store away Bulbs as they ripen. Drench beds of Azaleas, Camellias, and Rhododendrons with water during dry weather. Presuming all the sowing and planting, hoeing, and raking of beds and borders to be completed, the work does not end there. Daily attention is required to regulate many of the plants as they grow by pinching and pegging down, staking and tying up, and thinning out where necessary; fastening climbers to their supports; giving a liberal supply of liquid manure to all fast-growing plants, such as *Balsams*, *Cockscombs*, Dahlias, *Hollyhocks*, *Fuchsias*, &c. Remove all decayed blooms, and attend well to keeping down insects. Let all walks and edgings be kept neat and clean. Evergreen hedges will also now require clipping. Lawn: Mow and roll regularly.



Flower Seeds.



Column No. 1 contains a number which is sufficient to distinguish either species or variety required, and can be made use of instead of the names when ordering.

	Per pkt.—s. d.
1 Abronia, finest mixed, beautiful trailer, with verbena-like clusters of sweet-scented flowers ...	0 3
2 Acroclinum, finest mixed, very pretty everlasting flowers, useful for bouquets ...	0 6
3 Ageratum, finest mixed, valuable as bedding plants, free blooming, and of long duration ...	0 6
4 Alonsoa alba, a free flowering plant, with showy white flowers, fine for pot culture ...	0 3
5 Alyssum saxatile compactum, yellow ...	0 3
6 „ odoratum, sweet alyssum, white ...	0 3
Free blooming, hardy annuals, fine for edging.	
7 Amaranthus candatus (Love-lies-bleeding) ...	0 3
8 „ finest mixed ...	0 6
Ornamental foliage plants, fine for beds or borders, of a great variety of colours.	
9 Ammobium alatum grandiflorum, splendid pure white everlasting flowers, fine for bouquets ...	0 6
10 Anemone coronaria, choicest mixed varieties, very showy, spring flowering plants ...	1 0
11 „ double, choicest mixed ...	1 0
12 „ Sylvestris (the Snowdrop Windflower), pure white ...	1 0
13 Anagallis, finest mixed ...	0 3
14 „ Eugenie, lilac and white ...	0
Free blooming, interesting little plants, valuable for edging, vases or rockwork, etc.	
15 Antirrhinum majus (Snapdragons) in twelve varieties, separate ...	0 6
16 „ „ finest mixed ...	0 6
17 „ Tom Thumb, finest mixed ...	0 6
Well-known, free flowering, showy border plants, useful for cut flowers.	
18 Aquilegia (Columbine), finest mixed, very showy annuals ...	0 6
19 Adonis flos, very showy annuals ...	0 3
20 Aster, Chrysanthemum-flowered, dwarf, in twelve varieties each ...	0 6
21 Aster, Chrysanthemum-flowered, dwarf, in twelve varieties mixed ...	0 6
22 Aster, Globe, Pæony-flowered, eight best varieties each ...	0 6
23 „ „ „ „ mixed ...	0 6
24 „ Quilled, Betteridge's Perfection, good for exhibition purposes, in 12 varieties each ...	0 6
25 Aster, Quilled, Betteridge's Perfection, good for exhibition purposes, in 12 varieties, mixed ...	0 6
26 Aster, Pæony, Perfection Hamburg Prize, incurved, globular-flowered Aster, mixed ...	0 6
27 Aster, Victoria, Dwarf, large-flowering, choicest mixed ...	0 6
28 „ Victoria, large-flowered, magnificently imbricated, in ten distinct colours each ...	0 6
29 Aster, Victoria, large-flowered, magnificently imbricated, in ten distinct colours, mixed ...	0 6
30 Aster, Perennial, mixed ...	0 6



Aster, Pæony-flowered.

Most beautiful annuals of varied colour, about twelve to eighteen inches. The flowers are produced in clusters, and resemble the Chrysanthemum in shape. In this colony this plant succeeds well. The seeds require to be sown in boxes, and transplanted in spring.

31 Auricula; saved exclusively from the finest strain of show flowers ...	1 0
32 „ Alpine, finest mixed ...	1 0
33 Balsam, Covent Garden strain, seed saved from central flower spikes only, in ten separate varieties ...	0 6
34 Balsam, Covent Garden strain, seed saved from central flower spikes only, in ten separate varieties, choicest mixed ...	0 6

We take the greatest care in packing Flower Seeds for Post.

Per pkt.—s. d.

- 35 Balsam, camellia-flowered, eight separate colours, very choice ... 0 6
36 Balsam, Double, mixed, from the best varieties ... 0 6

Beautiful plants for greenhouse, conservatory, and window decorations. They are from the most superb strain with beautiful form and colours. The Solferino is of a perfect form, and the colours are quite new. The flowers are delicately striped and spotted.

- 37 *Bartonia Aurea*, very showy Annual, bright-yellow flowers ... 0 3
38 *Bellis perennis*, fine double daisy, mixed colours, extra choice ... 0 6
39 *Bougainvillea*, mixed varieties, extra choice, 25 seeds ... 2 6
40 *Brachycome*, Swan River Daisy; pretty dwarf-growing plants, with *Cineraria*-like flowers ... 0 6
41 *Begonia*, tuberous-rooted, saved from a superb collection, containing all the newest hybrids, 1s. and ... 2 6
42 *Calandrinia Umbellata*, rose and purple ... 0 3
43 Cactus, mixed ... 0 6
44 *Calendula*, Cape Marigold, finest mixed ... 0 6
45 *Calceolaria*, Thompson's Dalkeith Park strain, flowers beautifully spotted, habit dwarf and compact, colours very brilliant ... 1s. and 2 6
46 *Calceolaria*, Shrubby, finest dwarf bedding ... 1 0
47 *Calliopsis tinctoria* ... 0 3
48 „ „ Finest mixed ... 0 3
49 „ „ Bicolour hybrida, flora pleno, lovely annual, resembling *Gaillardia Picta Lorenziana*; flowers last much longer than the single variety, continuing to bloom until winter ... 0 6

Excellent, showy, hardy annuals, of rich bright colours, and long duration in bloom.

- 50 *Callicarpa purpurea*, Fine for table decoration ... 0 6
51 *Camellia flora pleno*, from one of the finest collections in Italy ... 2 6
52 *Campanula attica flora alba*, charming, pure white ... 0 6
53 „ „ finest mixed ... 0 6
Very handsome varieties of Canterbury Bells.
54 Candytuft, Tom Thumb, dwarf, compact, white ... 0 3
55 „ „ new crimson, splendid ... 0 3
56 „ „ Empress, large, pure white ... 0 3
57 „ „ hybrid, dwarf, mixed, new ... 0 3

Well-known hardy annuals, very showy and effective in beds or borders.

- 58 Canterbury Bells, Dean's new strain, remarkable for size and colour of flowers ... 0 6
59 *Capsicum*, Little Gem, beautiful dwarf variety, producing a profusion of bright scarlet berries the size of a red currant, fine for table decoration ... 0 6
60 *Carnation*, choice stage varieties, saved from show flowers ... 1 0
61 „ „ Perpetual, choice exhibition varieties ... 1 0
62 „ „ The Bride, double, pure white ... 1 0
63 *Centaurea Babylonica*, stately golden-yellow flower spikes, very showy annual ... 0 6



Balsam—Camellia-flowered.



Bellis Perennis, flora pleno.



Calliopsis tinctoria.



Sweet-scented Candytuft.

*Campanula, Medium, flora pleno.*

- 75 *Clematis coccinea*, the beautiful large flowered variety; immense large flowers, a beautiful climber ... 1 0
 76 *Clianthus Damperii*, scarlet and black, beautiful flowering shrub ... 0 6
 77 „ *puniceus*, crimson ... 0 6
 78 *Clintonia elegans*, pretty annual, with lobelia-like flowers, very showy, blue ... 0 6

*Cobaea scandens.*

- 79 *Cobaea scandens*, climber, with purple flowers, very showy ... 0 6
 80 Cockscomb, Glasgow prize, Sime's improved ... 0 6
 81 „ President Thiers, fine dwarf variety, with large deep crimson heads, splendid ... 0 6

*Clintonia pulchella.*

- Per pkt.—s. d.
 64 *Centaurea depressa*, blue, very showy, fine for bouquets 0 3
 65 „ *cyanus*, minor-blue and white, very pretty
 annuals ... 0 3
 66 *Cerastium Bieberstenii*, silvery foliage, fine for borders 1 0
 67 *Chrysanthemum carinatum*. New variety, with beautiful golden foliage, and large flowers, three inches across, with a dark disc in the centre surrounded with bright yellow and crimson circles; a hardy annual ... 1 0
 68 *Chrysanthemum carinatum* Eclipse, showy new variety, pure golden yellow, with purplish scarlet ring ... 0 6
 69 „ *Frutescens*, white French Daisy ... 0 6
 70 „ finest mixed ... 0 6
 Showy, free-blooming plants, suitable for mixed borders, and useful for cut flowers.
 71 *Cineraria hybrida*, James' and Weatherill's strain, large flowered, dwarf compact variety, from prize flowers ... ls. and 2 6
 72 *Cineraria Plenissima*, new double extra ... ls. and 2 6
 73 *Clarkia Pulchella*, bright carmine and white ... 0 3
 74 „ *Mrs. Langtry*, bright carmine and white ... 0 3

	Per pkt.—s. d.
82 Coleus, newest hybrids, in splendid mixture	1 0
83 Convallaria Magalis, large flowered	0 6
84 Convolvulus major, a splendid class of climbers, for trelliswork, etc.	0 3
85 „ minor, very free-flowering, fine for mixed flower beds	0 3



Delphinium Formosum.

86 Crocus, finest mixed, varieties	0 6
87 Cowslip, mixed, saved from selected flowers	0 3
88 Cuphea grandiflora superba, bright scarlet blossoms, splendid for winter decorations	0 6
89 Cyclamen Persicum grandiflorum, saved from show flowers	1s. and 2 6
90 Dahlia, single, mixed, including latest novelties	0 6
91 „ double, saved from show flowers	0 6
92 Delphinium Cashmerianum, flowers large and handsome, magnificent plant... ..	0 6
93 Delphinium formosum, rich dark-blue, white centre	0 6
94 „ extra fine, mixed from a superb collection of double and single flowers	0 6
95 Deutsia candidissima, a very ornamental shrub, bearing a profusion of white flowers, highly-scented, fine for bouquets	0 6
96 Dianthus Chinensis Heddeewiggi, finest mixed	0 6
97 „ Eastern Queen, mauve and lilac, beautiful	0 6
98 „ fasciniatus, mixed	0 6

A very beautiful class of border flowers, remarkable for the brilliancy and diversity in colour of their blossoms.



Digitalis Gloxinoides.

99 Digitalis, Ivory's, superb-spotted (Foxglove)	0 3
100 Dolichos, lablab, mixed	0 3
Very neat, small foliaged, and quick-growing climber, with pretty pea-shaped flowers.	
101 Dodecatheon splendens, the Shooting Star of the West; flowers bright rosy crimson, very free blooming	1 0
102 Ececremocarpus scabra, perennial climber, rich orange scarlet	0 6
103 Erica, choice greenhouse varieties	1 0
104 „ mixed	1 0
105 Eschscholtzia alba flora pleno	0 3
106 „ „ crocea	0 3
107 „ „ Mandarin	0 3
108 „ „ mixed	0 3

Profuse-blooming, hardy, showy plants.

109 Erysimum arkansanum, yellow flowers	0 3
110 „ „ puchillum, canary-yellow flowers	0 3
Handsome and very hardy everlasting, adapted to any soil.	
111 Gaillardia Lorenziana, new double, extra choice, splendid varieties, mixed	0 6

112 Gaillardia, Miss Powell, superb variety	0 6
113 Globe Amaranthus, finest mixed, very pretty annual, useful for artificial bouquets	0 3
114 Gloxinia, exhibition variety, saved from superb large-flowered varieties	1 0
115 Gnaphalium leontopodium, lovely Alpine; called from its dazzling whiteness Edelweiss (flowers everlasting)	0 6

		Per pkt.—s. d.
116	Godetia, Duchess of Albany, satiny white	0 6
117	„ Lady Albemarle, crimson	0 6
118	„ Princess of Wales, dark crimson edge	0 6
Very handsome, free-flowering plants; succeed well in shady spots.		
119	Gilia tricolor, very showy annual	0 3
120	Helianthus globosus festuosus (Sun Flowers), superb varieties	0 6
121	„ matrophyllus giganteus	0 6
122	„ Peruvianus, very double yellow flowers, striped black	0 6
123	„ cucumerifolius, small flowering variety	0 6



Hyacinth (double).

124	Helichrysum, fine double mixed, Everlasting Flowers, flowers various	0 6
125	Helitropium, the best varieties, mixed, very fragrant	0 6
126	Hollyhock (Charter's), splendid, mixed, double	0 6
127	Humea elegans, mixed, various colours, very showy, sweet scented	0 6
128	Hyacinthus candicans, the great snow-white summer-flowering Hyacinth	0 6
129	Ice Plant, clean seed, useful for hanging baskets	0 3
130	Ipomea Learii, perennial, magnificent blue flowers in large clusters	1 0
131	„ limbata elegantissima, richest purple to sky-blue..	0 6
132	„ Quamoclit, scarlet (Cypress Vine)	0 6
133	Ipomopsis, mixed, beautiful plants, with flowers in long spikes	
134	Iris Robinsoniana (the wedding-flower of Lord Howe's Island)	2 6
135	„ mixed, saved from a splendid named collection	0 6
136	Jacoea, mixed, showy, free-blooming, effective plant in beds or borders	0 3
137	Kaulfussia amelloides, deep blue pretty free-flowering plant, of dwarf habit	0 3
138	Lanaria, finest mixed, very pretty annuals	0 3
139	Latana, best varieties, mixed	0 3
140	Larkspur, double-stocked flowered, lustrous carmine	0 6
141	„ dwarf, branching, splendid colour	0 3
142	„ Hyacinth flowers	0 3

Beautiful showy plants, of great diversity of colours. They are among the best and most showy of our hardy annuals.

143	Linum grandiflorum coccineum, true scarlet	0 3
144	„ narbonense, bright blue... ..	0 6
145	Lobelia cardinalis, scarlet	0 6
146	„ Emperor William, dwarf, dark blue, beautiful	0 6
147	„ Crystal Palace, deep blue	0 6
148	„ White Gem	0 6

One of the best and prettiest dwarf free-flowering plants for small beds and edgings, pots, etc. Should be included in every collection.

149	Lobels (Catchfly), free-flowering annual, red	0 3
150	Hawkweed, mixed, very pretty annual, various colours	0 3
151	Hibiscus Africanus, white and brown, very handsome and showy annual	0 6
152	Malope Grandiflora, a very pretty annual, crimson	0 3
153	Mandevillea suaveolens, climber, fragrant white flowers	0 6
154	Marigold, extra dwarf gold striped French, Scotch prize strain	0 6
155	„ African, extra choice mixed, Lemon and Orange	0 6
156	Marvel of Peru, beautiful foliage and flowers	0 3
157	Maurandya Barclayana, blue	0 3
158	„ „ white	0 3
159	„ „ rose	0 3

very useful, showy climbers

*Lobelia Erimus Pumila, flore pleno.**Mignonette (Pyramidal).*

	Per pkt.—s.	d.
160 Lophospermum Scardens, very useful showy climbers, with dark rose flowers	0	6
161 Mentzelia ornata, fragrant white flowers, 4 to 5 inches across	0	6
162 Mirnosa Pudica (Sensitive Plant)	0	6
163 Mesembryanthemum, Cape Perennial, very showy, stands our dry seasons...	1	0
164 Mignonette, large flowering	0	3
165 „ new dwarf compact, Covent Garden strain	0	6
166 „ grandiflora, crimson giant	0	6
167 „ Miles' hybrid spiral, robust free-flowering	0	6
168 Mimulus, Clapham's superb strain, remarkable for the great size and superb colouring of the flowers	1	0
169 Musk Plant (<i>mimulus moschatus</i>)	0	6
170 Myosotis Palustris, Forget-me-not—a very beautiful and useful class of plants for spring gardens	0	6

171 Narcissus Poeticus, the Poets' Narciss	0	6
172 Nasturtium, tall	0	3
173 „ Tom Thumb, mixed	0	3
174 „ King of Tom Thumb, very dark foliage, flowers scarlet	0	6
175 „ Empress of India (new) very dark foliage, flowers scarlet—distinct	0	6

Awarded first-class certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society. An excellent and useful class of plants for flower-garden decorations. Tom Thumb has very dark foliage, and is one of the best.

176 Nieremburgia frutescens, white-veined lilac	0	6
177 Oenothera, mixed, the beautiful evening Primroses	0	6
178 Nemophilla Insignis, pretty little blue annual	0	3
179 „ Maculata, purple and white	0	3
180 „ mixed, various colours	0	3
181 Pansy, Bugnot's, very large flowered, French	1	0
182 Pansy, Trimardeau, a distinct race lately introduced; flowers well-formed, rich and varied in colour, and over 3½ inches in diameter	2	0
183 Pansy, Snow Queen, beautiful satiny white, with yellow tinge in the centre, differing entirely from the white Pansies generally known; invaluable for bouquets and bedding	1	0
184 Pansy, English and Scotch, saved from the largest varieties of show flowers	1	0

*Pansy.*

Our Strains of Flower Seeds are from the Best Stocks obtainable.

Per pkt.—s. d.

185	Pansy, Fancy, extra choice, saved from the best strains	...	...	...	1	0
186	Papaver mephisto (single Poppy), fine scarlet flowers, with blackish violet spot on each petal	...	...	...	0	6
187	„ umbrosum flore pleno, one of the most brilliant double Poppies, intense crimson, black spots	...	...	...	0	6
188	„ Danebrog, scarlet and white, double	...	...	...	0	6
189	„ Hookerii flore pleno, double-flowered varieties of most varied colours	...	...	...	1	0
190	Passiflora edulis, the edible fruited Passion Fruit	...	...	...	0	6
191	„ Palmata, azure blue flowers	...	...	...	1	0
192	„ trifosciata, rosy carmine	...	...	...	1	0
193	Pentstemon, large flowered hybrids, in 12 distinct varieties, mixed	...	...	...	0	6
194	Petunia Grandiflora, mixed, from a superb collection of bordered, fringed, striped, and spotted flowers	...	...	...	1	0
195	Petunia nana compacta multiflora, dwarf striped flowers, most beautiful in masses or for pots	...	...	...	1	0
196	Petunia, Double, large flowering hybrids	...	...	...	1	0
197	Petunia, fringed superb double variety, extra choice mixed	...	...	...	1	0
198	Pelargonium, Fancy (Turner's) saved from choicest varieties	...	...	...	1	0
199	„ (Turner's), saved from largest flowered show varieties	...	...	...	1	0
200	Phacelia Campanularia, satiny blue flowers, very showy	...	...	...	0	6
201	Phaseolus Caracalla, a very beautiful climber	...	...	...	0	6
202	Phlox Drummondii grandiflora, mixed, saved from choicest strains in cultivation	...	...	...	0	6
203	Picotees, fine stage varieties, mixed	...	...	...	1	0
204	Pink (Mrs. Sinkins'), hybrid white clove, good for cutting purposes, heads like balls of snow, borne on short, sturdy footstalks, very free bloomer	...	...	...	2	6
205	Polyanthus, large-flowered; saved by an amateur, who has one of the finest collections in England	...	...	...	1	0
206	„ White Queen, finest white	...	...	...	1	0
207	Poppy, Ranunculus-flowered, double, mixed	...	...	...	0	3
208	„ Carnation-flowered, choice double, mixed	...	...	...	0	3
209	„ Pæony-flowered, double dwarf mixed	...	...	...	0	3
Useful for mixed borders or shrubberies; their brilliant colour makes them very attractive.						
210	Portulaca grandiflora, finest mixed single	...	...	...	0	6
211	„ „ „ „ „ „ double	...	...	...	0	6
Charming dwarf plants of very rich and brilliant colours; well adapted for dry, sunny situations and rockwork. The double varieties are particularly beautiful.						
212	Primula sinenses fimbriata, mixed, large, beautifully fringed flowers	...	...	...	1s. and	2 6
213	Primrose, hardy, highly-coloured hybrids, from white to dark crimson, first-class certificates (Dean's)	...	...	...	0	6
214	Pyrethrum, Golden Gem, very ornamental foliage plant	...	...	...	0	6
215	Ranunculus Asiaticus Superbissimus, very brilliant spring flowers	...	...	...	0	6
216	Rhodanthe, mixed	...	...	...	0	6
Charming everlasting flowers, of neat compact habit, excellent for drying for winter bouquets; should be cut before they are fully expanded.						
217	Rhynchospermum Jasminoides, a beautiful climber, with pure white flowers, very fragrant	...	...	...	1	0
218	Rhododendron, 30 splendid varieties	...	...	...	0	6
219	Salpiglossis, mixed, finest hybrids, very pretty annuals	...	...	...	0	3
220	Salvia, finest mixed	...	...	...	0	6
Splendid bedding plants, with brilliant coloured flowers. Fine plant for greenhouse.						
221	Silene pendula Bonnetti, double	...	...	...	0	3
222	„ Snow King, double white	...	...	...	0	3
Double varieties of dwarf compact growth, profuse flowering annuals, new.						
223	Saponaria calabrica, charming, neat, dwarf-growing annual	...	...	...	0	6
224	Statice Suworowi; the flower spikes are of a bright rose colour, shaded crimson; magnificent variety	...	...	...	0	6

All our Seeds are Carefully Tested before sending out.



		Per pkt.—s. d.
225	Stocks—German, Ten-week, large-flowering, in 12 varieties, mixed	0 6
226	„ Brompton, scarlet, white, and purple, intermediate Covent Garden	0 6
227	„ „ „ „ New Giant, white; massive spikes of pure white flowers, first-class certificate	0 6
228	„ „ Dwarf, Ten-week, double, mixed	0 6
229	„ „ East Lothian, double, mixed	0 6

A splendid class of flowers, which should be largely represented in every garden, as, apart from their grand colours, their delicate perfume is sufficient recommendation. Our strains of these are from the best known collections.

230	Sweet Peas, finest mixed, including all newest varieties	0 3
231	Sweet Sultan, mixed, a pretty class of plants belonging to the Centaurea order	0 3

Large-flowering Ten Week Stock.

232	Sweet William, Hunt's Perfection, Auricula-flowered, finest varieties, mixed	0 6
233	„ „ „ „ Splendid mixed Giant, saved from upwards of 40 varieties...	0 6
234	„ „ „ „ double, mixed, very fine	0 6

Well-known free-flowering hardy plants, very effective in beds or clumps.

235	Tacsonia Van Volxemii, carmine, scarlet, climber	1 0
236	Thunbergia, mixed	0 6

Exceedingly handsome, free-flowering climbers.

237	Torenia Bailloni, golden yellow flowers with spots of chestnut brown	1 0
238	Tropæolum, finest mixed	0 6
239	„ „ „ „ canariensis, or canary creeper, pretty yellow flowers	0 6

Very brilliant and effective trailer, excellent for rockeries, trellis, etc.

240	Verbena, splendid large flowers	1 0
241	„ „ „ „ Defiance, beautiful scarlet	0 6
242	„ „ „ „ grandiflora, mixed, splendid; named sorts, in 12 splendid varieties	0 6

Indispensable plants for borders and beds, very hardy, free-flowering, and exceedingly well adapted for this climate.

243	Virginian Stock, Crimson King	0 3
244	„ „ „ „ dwarf, white	0 3
245	„ „ „ „ mixed	0 3
246	„ „ „ „ New Rose, early annual, good for beds or borders, very showy	0 3
247	Viola, The Czar; largest and sweetest Violet in cultivation	0 6
248	Wallflower, finest mixed, double	0 6
249	„ „ „ „ single	0 6
250	Xeranthemum compactum flora pleno, white, everlasting flowers	0 6
251	Zinnia elegans flore pleno, mixed, saved from magnificent flowers of 300 petals and upwards, not to be surpassed	0 6
252	Zinnia elegans, in eight separate varieties	each 0 6

We make up collections of Flower Seeds, in varieties, to those who do not care to make a selection for themselves:—No. 1 collection contains 12 varieties annuals, 2s. 6d.; 25 varieties annuals, 5s.; 50 varieties annuals, 10s. The collections contains Flower Seeds, that will continue to make a fine show throughout the season.

FLOWERING BULBS.

AMARYLLIS.

A splendid collection of named varieties, embracing dark and light colours. 1s. to 5s. each.

ANEMONES.

These truly magnificent flowering tubers are deserving of a place in every garden, and we cannot too highly recommend them. Their variety of colour, from deep crimson to white and striped, renders them very attractive. 3s. to 4s. per dozen. Double and single, in all variety of colours.

HYACINTHS.

These favourite flowering bulbs will do anywhere on a good, rich, sandy soil. Nothing can be more beautiful or fragrant than a bed of this old English favourite. They grow freely in glasses, perfecting their flowers as well in the water as in soil. Double and single, 8s. to 12s. per dozen.

IXIAS.

Choice varieties, 2s. per dozen.

LILIUMS.

A grand family of plants, giving a wide variety of elegant pot or border flowers. They are well adapted to our soil and climate. The finest of the family is *Lilium Auratum*, or Golden-rayed Lily, a truly noble plant; the flowers frequently measure nearly a foot in diameter, and are strikingly handsome, besides being highly perfumed. *Auratum*, 2s. to 2s. 6d. each; *Lancifolium*, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each; other varieties at a proportionate rate.

Lilium Lancifolium Album

" " *Roseum*
" " *Rubrum*.

SNOWDROP.

An old English favourite; requires a very cool situation. 6s. per dozen.

SNOWFLAKE.

A very beautiful substitute for the old English Snowdrop, and does admirably here. 3s. per doz.

TUBEROSE.

Well-known and very elegant flowers of a dazzling white colour, hardy and exquisitely scented. Single and double, 3s. to 6s. per dozen.

CROCUS.

These require a very cool situation. Mixed colours, 4s. per dozen.

GLADIOLUS.

For planting in mixed borders or beds the *Gladiolus* takes the first place among fine flowers. Its bold appearance and brilliant colours at once attract attention, while its easy culture should raise it high in the estimation of all who admire flowers, but can give little attention to their cultivation. Choicest assorted colours, 6s. to 12s. per dozen.

IRIS.

This is a very showy bulb, and from its hardiness and free-flowering habit, should form a part of every collection. 6s. per dozen.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Requires a very cool situation. 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.

NARCISSUS.

This is a fine genus of early spring-flowering plants, very sweet-scented, and elegantly shaped flowers. Easy of cultivation and very hardy. We have a splendid collection of all the finest varieties grown. 3s. to 4s. per dozen.

RANUNCULUS.

These elegant flowers, with their brilliant colours, are yearly coming into more general cultivation. Our climate suits them well, and we are now able to supply a fine selection at reasonable rates. 2s. to 3s. per dozen.

SPARAXIS.

This bulb is of very easy culture; and a few planted amongst other bulbs will secure a dazzling display of beauty. 3s. per doz.

TULIP.

This flower holds a high place among spring-flowering plants. It thrives best in a shady situation. The colours are very bright, and the form of the flower elegant. 2s. to 4s. per dozen. Single or double varieties.

FREEZIA REFRACTA ALBA.

A beautiful white sweet-scented Cape Bulb. *Ornithogalum Umbellatum* (Star of Bethlehem), 4d. each.

Agapanthus Umbellatum, 4d. each.



Lilium Auratum.

APPLES.

THE tendency of most Nurserymen has been to try and outdo each other in the number of varieties of Apples and other Fruit Trees they Catalogue. The time has now arrived when a great portion of our Apples will have to be sent to other markets; it will therefore be necessary for those intending to plant to select the best sorts for export. We have, therefore, tried to give in the following list those varieties which we consider the best for exportation and for long keeping, and we would recommend those intending to plant to select as few varieties as possible, as at the present time it would be most difficult, with very few exceptions, for any Orchardist to make up a shipment of fifty cases of any one variety of Apples.

We have tried for several years to cope with the Codlin Moth pest, and have found Paris Green to be the only effectual remedy, if properly used; but a good many have used it too strong, and have scorched the foliage of the trees, thinking that a strong solution would do for the season. The following quantity will be found of sufficient strength:—

A small teaspoon filled level with the edge will be sufficient for four gallons of water. Syringe, always after four o'clock in the evening, as soon as the blossom is all off and the Apples formed; then a second syringing in three weeks, a third in three weeks after, and a fourth about a month before the fruit is fit for picking. Keep soft bagging or woollen rags in the fork of the trees, and examine the same every two weeks, and destroy the grub by burning or dipping in boiling water, and replace with fresh rags. By following these directions, ninety per cent. of the fruit can be saved, and a person can go over a large number of trees in the evening with a good syringe.

We Guarantee all our Fruit Trees true to name in this List. Any variety not enumerated can be supplied at advertised prices.

List of Apples for Exportation, being sufficiently good keepers and fine quality.

General Gordon, Blight proof	Kenny's Winter	Lawton Pippin
Mrs. Wm. Ellison "	Edmund Jupp	Ribston Pippin
Shepherd's Perfection "	Sturmer Pippin	Pride of Australia
Winter Majetin "	Ohinemuri	Newton Pippin (Yellow)
Trivitt's Seedling "	Cleopatra	Ben Davis
Cornish Gelliflower "	Cox Orange Pippin	Rhode Island Greening
Reinette du Canada	King of Pippins	Puckrupp Pippin
Boston Russet	London Pippin	

List of Apples—Long Keeping Varieties,

Such as will bring a high price in New Zealand or elsewhere, in the months of July, August, September, and October, viz:—

Ballarat Seedling (very fine)	Winter Strawberry Pippin	Allan's Everlasting
Lord Wolseley, Blight Proof	Hall's Seedling	Rome Beauty
Schell (late)	Hackett's Sweet	Lynnwood Everlasting
Merrit's Royal Pearmain (on Symmond's Winter)	Leedington (very fine)	Nickajack
Stone Pippin	The Pilgrim	Sharp's Winter
	Bramley's Seedling	Yates'

List of Early and Midsummer Cooking Apples.

Jupp's Surprise	Golden Spire	Gloria Mundi
Prince Bismarck	Lord Suffield	Worcester Pearmain
Ecklenville Seedling	Peasgood Nonsuch	Lady Henniker
Lancashire Fillbasket	Twyford Beauty	Stibbert's
Triumph of Emu	Emperor Alexander	Summer Queen

List of Early and Midsummer Dessert Apples.

Red Astrachan	Summer Golden Pippin	Cellini
Irish Peach	Gravenstein	Devonshire Quairendon
Duchess of Oldenburgh	William's Favourite	American Golden Russet
Primate	White Transparent	Early Julien
Mr. G. Gladstone	Queen of England	Summer Rose
Sharp's Summer	Benoni	

Large Buyers liberally dealt with.

FRUIT TREES.

GRAPE VINES.

Frankinthal	Black Muscat	Black Hambro
Royal Ascot	Champion Muscat	Golden Champion
Pearson's Golden Queen	Barbarossa	White Syrian
Madresfield Court	Gros Colman	Mrs. Pearson
Muscat of Alexandria	Lady Downs	Golden Hamburgh
Snow's Muscat	Royal Vineyard	Duke of Buccleuch

LIST OF CHOICE PLUMS.

Angelina Burdett (finest quality)	July Green Gage	February
Coe's Golden Drop	Kirke's	March
Denyer's Victoria	Mitchelson	Early in March
Early Rivers (finest early)	Prince Engelbert	March
Early Orleans	Pond's Seedling	Early in March
General Hand	Pouparts	March
Green Gage (finest quality)	Magnum Bonum Yellow	
Ickworth Imperatrice	Takapuna Drop	March
Jefferson	"Botan," a fine Japanese Plum, very large	

APRICOTS.

Warwick	Moorpark (Temple's)	Bush Peach	Grosse Peach
---------	---------------------	------------	--------------

CITRONS AND LEMONS.

Shaddock	Lisbon	Bengal Citron	West Indian Lime
----------	--------	---------------	------------------

LIST OF CHOICE PEARS.

Beurre Diel	April	Marechal de Cour	April and May
" D'Amalis	March	Napoleon	May and June
" De Rance	July and August	Passe Colman	June
" Berckmans	May and June	Seckle	April
" De L'Assomption	February	Thompson's	May
Doyenne D'Ete	Very early	Uvedale's St. Germain	August
Gansill's Burgamot	May	Vicar of Winkfield	May and June
Josephine de Malines (fine)	Keeps to October	William's Bon Chretien (well known)	
Louise Bonne of Jersey	March and April	Winter Nellis	June
Marie Louise	April and May	Jargonelle (finest early)	February

LIST OF ORANGES.

St. Michael's	Mexicana	Mandarin Oranges
Paramatta	Blood or Maltese	Emperor of China
Compuda	Seville	Scarlet
Queen	Poor Man's	Canton
Silletta	Naval	

NECTARINES.

Stanwick	Hunt's Tawney	Lord Napier
Red Roman	Victoria	Ebuge

PEACHES.

Royal George	Italian Yellow	Noblesse
Hobb's Late	Brigg's Red May	Waterloo
The Peach	Early Rivers	American Large White
Queen of the North	Solway	Early Beatrice
Hale's Early		

Any Variety not enumerated can be supplied.

Miscellaneous Fruits, Etc.



CHERRIES, of sorts named	QUINCES, of sorts	MEDLARS
PRUNES	RASPBERRIES, named varieties	MULBERRIES, Black
JAPAN PLUMS, of sorts named	BLACKBERRY, American	„ White
ALMONDS, of sorts named	„ Lawton	NUTS, Cob
FIGS, of sorts	CAPE GOOSEBERRIES	„ Filberts
GOOSEBERRIES, of all the best	CURRENTS, Black	„ Walnuts
named varieties grown	„ Red	SPANISH CHESTNUTS
PERSIMMONS or JAPANESE	„ White	OLIVES, of sorts
DATE PLUMS, named varieties	GUAVAS, Purple	PRICKLY PEAR
	LOQUATS	PASSION FRUIT

Shelter & Ornamental Trees, Coniferæ & Hedge Plants.



ABIES, of sorts	PINUS INSIGNIS, 1 and 2-year-old (Balled)
ARAUCARIAS, of sorts	THORN QUICKS, 1 and 2-year-old, transplanted
CRYPTOMERIA ELEGANS	BERBERIS VULGARIS
CUPRESSUS, all the best varieties	ELEAGNUS JAPONICA
JUNIPERUS, of sorts	LAURELS
RETINOSPORAS	LIGUSTRUM, Evergreen Privet
THUJAS	PRIVET, common
WELLINGTONIA GIGANTEA	AFRICAN BOX THORN
CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA, for shelter, 1 and	OLEARIA TRAVERSII
2-year-old (Balled)	PITTOSPORUM, of sorts

❖ PRICES * ON * APPLICATION. ❖



LIST OF STOVE, GREENHOUSE, AND WINDOW PLANTS.

Anthurium Cordifolium	Dalechampia Roeziana	Maranta Bicolor
„ Crystallinum	Dieffenbachia Bauseii	„ Leitzei
Aspidistra Elatior Variegata	„ Picta	„ Bella
Begonias Flowering, in variety	Epiphyllum truncatum	„ Zebrina
„ Foliage	„ Violacea	Paincune Variegatum
Cactus, in variety	Eucharis Amazonica	Primula Sinensis Fimbriata
Cineraria hybrida	Euphorbia Jaquiniflora	Sauchezia Nobilis Variegata
Coleus, in variety	Fittonia Argyroneura	Tradescantia Zebrina
Calceolaria	Gesneria Zebrina	„ „ Aurea
Cyclamen	Gymnostachium Pearceii	„ „ discolor
Dracenas, in variety	Heliotropium, of sorts	

All Goods delivered free of charge at Wharf and Station.

CLIMBERS.

Allamanda
Clerodendron Balfourii
Hoya Carnosa

Maurandya Alba, *white*
" Barclayana, *purple*
" Rosea, *rose-coloured*

Passiflora Edulis
" Van Volixima
Stephanotis floribunda

HARDY PLANTS IN POTS, ETC.

Allernanthera, of sorts
Areca Sapida (New Zealand Palm)
" Baueri
Aquilegia
Antirrhinum
Arabis Variegata
Aster, of sorts
Auriculis, of sorts
Bambusa Fortunea
Bougainvillea Glabra
Calceolaria Shrubby
Cape Forget-me-not
Carnations
Common Musk

Daisy, of sorts
Dianthus
Echeveria Secunda Glanca
Foxglove (Digitalis)
Gazinia Splendens
Heterocentrum Roseum
Kalosanthos Coccinea
Lobelia
Mesembryanthemum, of sorts
Mimulus
Pansies, of sorts
Pentstemons
Petunias

Phlox
Primula
Salvia
Saxifraga Umbrosa
Sedune, of sorts
Spiraea Japonica
Verbena, of sorts
Stocks
Violet, Swanley White
Pelargoniums, of sorts
Paeonia, of sorts
Erica, of sorts
Libonia floribunda

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

ABBREVIATIONS:

Inc.—Incurved variety; Jap. Anem.—Japanese Anemone variety; Jap.—Japanese variety; Pom.—Pompon variety; Jap. Ref.—Japanese Reflexed variety; Pom. Anem.—Pompon Anemone variety; Anem.—Large Anemone variety; Sing.—Single Flowering variety.

Mrs. Heale (Inc.)—pure white, large and fine
Empress Eugenie (Inc.)—rosy lilac
Isabella Bott (Inc.)—pearly-white, tinted rose
Beverley (Inc.)—cream-white, frequently more or less striped
Princess of Wales (Inc.)—blush, tinted rose
Golden Queen of England (Inc.)—straw-yellow
Prince of Wales (Inc.)—purple
Mable Ward (Inc.)—buff-yellow
Lord Wolseley (Inc.)—bronzy red
Dr. Bois Duval (Pom.)—crimson bronze
Princess Royal (Inc.)—straw yellow
Antonelli (Inc.)—salmon-orange
Palmer's Pride (Ref.)—light purple
Queen of England (Inc.)—delicate rose blush
Princess Teck (Inc.)—white, suffused with pink
Enamel (Inc.)—blush white, tinted rose
Marechal Duroc (Inc.)—rose-lilac
Madame l'Andiguer
Beauty of Stoke (Inc.)—light amber
Eva (Inc.)—pure white
Palmer's Pride—rosy scarlet
Venus (Jap.)—light lilac-rose
Aguste Mie (Inc.)—red-tipped yellow
Baronne de Prailly (Jap.)—pale rose, varying slightly in tint
St. Patrick, *same as Beethoven* (Inc.)—bronze-red
Lady Talford (Inc.)—silvery purple
Julie Lagravere (Ref.)—dark crimson-red

Prince Alfred (Inc.)—rose-carmine, shaded purple
Mount Edgecombe (Inc.)—sulphur-white, tinted rose
Lord Derby (Inc.)—dark purple
Mr. Bennett (Jap.)—bronze yellow
Tendresse (Inc.)—buff-yellow
Alfred Salter (Inc.)—clear lilac-pink
Golden Christine (Ref.)—light fawn-yellow
Mrs. W. Shipman (Inc.)—fawn-colour
Fingal (Inc.)—dark rose, tinted violet
Guernsey Nugget (Inc.)—primrose yellow
Alfred Dalton (Inc.)—rosy lilac
Empress of India (Inc.)—pure white
Mr. Gladstone (Inc.)—bright chestnut
Mrs. George Rundell (Inc.)—pure white
John Salter (Inc.)—cinnamon red
Cullingfordi (Ref.)—brilliant crimson, back of florets golden yellow
Golden Beverley (Inc.)—pale yellow
Fernand Féral (Jap.)—rosy mauve
Jupiter (Jap.)—bright crimson-red
Mrs. Dixon (Inc.)—bright yellow
M. Henry Jacotot (Jap. Ref.)—rich crimson, shaded gold
Mrs. Townsend (Jap.)—claret crimson and yellow
Fabian de Médiana (Jap. Anem.)—deep lilac guard florets; bluish purple-shaded disc
Bronze Jardin des Plants (Inc.)—chestnut-brown
Sœur Dorothée Souillé (Jap. Anem.)—light rose guard florets; delicate bluish disc

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Continued.

General Slade (Inc.)—dark orange, shading to red
 Judy (Pom.)—bronze yellow, very good
 Bob (Pom.)—crimson-brown
 Purity (Pom.)—pure white
 Drin Drin (Pom.)—yellow
 Trophée (Pom.)—mottled rose
 Lilac Gem (Pom.)—pale lilac and yellow
 Adonis (Pom.)—rose-purple
 Scarlet Gem (Pom.)
 Bella Smythe (Pom.)
 Duruflet (Pom.)—rose-carmine
 Mrs. Forsyth (Ref.)—white
 Jardin des Plantes (Inc.)—deep golden yellow
 Nil Desperandum (Inc.)—dark orange red
 Hero of Stoke Newington (Inc.)—rose-pink
 Bronze Queen of England (Inc.)—bright bronze-brown, tinted rose
 Roseum Superbum (Jap. Ref.)—rosy lilac, shaded buff
 Soleit Levant (Jap.)—delicate yellow
 Peter the Great (Jap.)—lemon-yellow
 Boquet Fait (Jap.)—soft rose-pink
 Hiver Fleuri (Jap.)—creamy white, slightly suffused with rose
 Comte de Germiny (Jap.)—nankeen-yellow, striped brownish crimson
 Fair Maid of Guernsey (Jap.)—pure white
 M. Astorg (Jap. Ref.)—silvery white, centre purplish
 La Nymph (Jap. Ref.)—bright lilac-peach tint
 Elaine (Jap. Ref.)—pure white
 La France (Jap.)—light pink
 Sultan (Jap.)—dark pink
 Meteor (Jap.)—golden yellow and orange
 George Gordon (Jap. Ref.)—crimson-red

Lord Alcester (Inc.)—pale primrose
 Mrs. Cobay (Inc.)—bronzy-red
 Criterion (Jap. Ref.)—orange amber
 Refulgence (Inc.)—rich purple-maroon
 Beethoven, same as *St. Patrick* (Inc.)—bronze red, gold tips
 Baron Beust (Inc.)—chestnut-red, shaded and tipped yellow
 Cherub (Inc.)—orange, tinged rose-brown
 Boule d'Or (Jap.)—rich yellow, tinged with bronze
 Mrs. Brunlees (Inc.)—rose-pink
 Miss Hope (Inc.)—lilac-blush
 Jean de Arc (Inc.)—blush white, tinged purple
 Duchess of Manchester (Inc.)—white, tinted blush
 Japon Fleuri (Jap. Ref.)—dark crimson-maroon
 Gloriam (Jap.)—varying from orange to golden yellow
 Lady Slade (Inc.)—lilac-pink
 Abbé Passaglia (Inc.)—Brassy amber
 M. Crousse (Jap.)—coral red
 Délaux (Jap. Ref.)—dark velvety crimson
 Stratum Perfectum (Jap.)—white, striped rose
 Mr. H. Cannell (Jap.)—deep lemon yellow
 Alice Bird (Ref.)—yellow
 Edwin Molyneux (Jap.)—rich chestnut-crimson, golden reverse
 Moonlight (Jap.)—white
 William Robinson (Jap.)—orange, tinted rose
 Flamme de Punch (Jap.)—orange, shaded red and crimson, or veined
 Princess Beatrice (Inc.)—delicate rose-pink
 Louis Bonany (Anem.)—silver lilac
 Angelina (Inc.)—amber, shaded orange

DAHLIAS.

Buff Queen
 Burgundy—rich dark puce, suffused with purplish maroon
 Bobby Burns—scarlet
 Criterion—delicate rose
 Charles Lisgard—yellow-tipped crimson
 Emperor—yellow and crimson
 Ethel Britten—blush white, edged reddish purple
 Fascination—lilac
 George Rawlings—very dark
 George Smith—bright magenta
 Herbert Turner

Honble. Mrs. Wyndham—yellow ground, edged rosy purple
 Henry Walton—yellow ground, edged vermilion
 James Cocker—purple
 Joseph Ashby—shaded orange
 John N. Keynes—yellow
 Lady Gladis Herbert—white and purple
 Lady Maud Herbert—buff-tipped lake
 Monarch—very dark
 Minnie Bond—creamy white, edged light crimson

Maggie Smith
 Mount Blanc—white
 Mrs. Shirley Hibbard—blush
 Oracle—deep yellow, heavily striped crimson
 Pioneer—rich glossy black
 Rev. T. Goodday—very dark, large and fine
 Royal Purple—purple, with distinct lilac shade
 Sarah M. Mullens—yellow and scarlet
 Victory—shaded crimson
 Woman in White—pure white

CACTUS DAHLIAS.

A. W. Tait—pure white
 Charming Bride—white ground, pink-rose tipped petals

General Gordon—red and yellow
 Glare of the Garden—scarlet
 Juarezii—rich crimson

Juarezii Sport—lilac
 Mrs. Hawkins—yellow and lilac

POMPON DAHLIAS.

Brunette—scarlet and buff
 Darkness—very dark
 Guiding Star—pure white

Little Dear—lilac
 La Petite Barbier—white

Sunshine—bright scarlet
 William Niche—lilac and crimson

INDEX.

	PAGE
Apples	51
Artichoke	11
Asparagus	11
Agricultural Seeds	31, 32, 33, 34, 35
Business Terms	3
Bird Seeds	28
Beet	11
Borecole, or Kale	12
Beans (Broad, Butter, Runner and Kidney)	10
Beans and Peas for Cooking	28
Broccoli	12
Brussels Sprouts	12
Cabbage	13
Cauliflower	14
Carrot	14, 15
Cape Broom	15
Caper of Commerce	16
Chicory	16
Cape Gooseberry	15
Climbers	54
Corn, or Maize	16
Capsicum and Chili	16
Celery	15
Chrysanthemums	54, 55
Cress	16
Collection of Garden Seeds	6
Conifers and Hedge Plants	53
Culinary Roots	27
Cucumber	16, 17
Dahlias	55
Edible Bulbs	28
Egg Plant	17
Endive	17
Flower Garden Calendar	39, 40, 41
Fruit Trees	52, 53
Flower Bulbs	50
Flower Seeds	42 to 49
Garden Requisites	29
Garden Insecticides	30

	PAGE
Grass Mixtures	36, 37
Gourds	18
Hardy Plants in Pots	54
Herbs	27
Hedge Seeds or Plants	38
Instructions for Laying Down Permanent Pastures	36, 37
Kitchen Garden Calendar	7, 8
Kohl Rabi	18
Lawn Grass	28
Leek	18
Lettuce	18, 19
Melon, Water	19
Melon, Rock	19, 20
Miscellaneous Fruits, etc.	53
Mustard	20
Mushroom Spawn	20
Native Tree and Shrub Seeds	38
Okra	20
Onion	21
Ornamental Trees and Shrubs	53
Parsley	21, 22
Parsnip	22
Peas	9, 10
Pumpkin and Squash	22
Radish	23
Rhubarb	23
Salsify and Scorzonera	24
Seakale	24
Seeds by Post	5
Spinach	24
Storekeeper's Case of Seeds	4
Stove, Greenhouse, and Window Plants	53
Tobacco	24
Tomato	24, 25, 26
Tree Seeds	37
Turnip	26, 27
Useful Tables	2
Vegetable Marrow	27

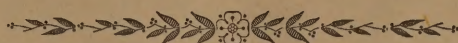


WILSONS & HORTON, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND VARNISHED LABEL MANUFACTURERS, AUCKLAND.

Terms—Cash from Unknown Correspondents.

Thos. Steadman & Co.

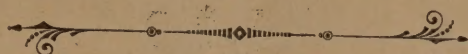
SEEDSMEN, * FARM * AND * PRODUCE * AGENTS.



List of Seed - Grain, Bone Dust, Manures, Etc.,

HORSE FEED AND FARM PRODUCE,

—AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.—



OATS FOR SEED AND HORSE FEED—

Danish Oats
Nubian Black Oats
Black Tartarian Oats
White " "
Dun Oats
Canadian Oats
Sparrow Bills Oats

WHEAT—

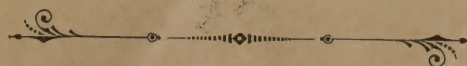
Hunter's White (Winter)
White Tuscan
Red Tuscan
White Pearl (Winter)
Fowl Wheat

Malting Barley
Seed Barley
Cape Barley
Seed Maize
Maize for Fowls, etc.
Rye Corn
Bran
Sharps
Pea Meal
Bean Meal

Best Oaten Chaff
Table Potatoes
Seed Potatoes (inside cover at end)
Onions
Oatmeal
Flour, Meeks' (50 and 100 lb. bags)
Flour, Champion " "
Cheese
Tea (in quarter chests)
 " (in 12 lb. boxes)

MANURES—

Superphosphates, Lawes'
 " Fisons'
Long Island Guano
Peruvian "
Coral Queen "
Nitrate of Soda
Sulphate of Ammonia
Bone Dust (No. 1 Local, guaranteed)
 " " (J.C.E.)
 " " (J.I.)
Bone Flour, Croft
 " " Runcorn
 " " (No. 1 Local, guaranteed)



**We will be happy to quote Lowest Cash Prices
on application.**



BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
LORD ONSLOW, G.C.M.G.

Thomas Steadman & Co.,
NURSERYMEN,
Seedsman + and + Florists,

161 AND 163,
QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND,
N.Z.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

